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MOSCOW FULL OF MOURNERS

FUNERAL SERVICES OVER THE REMAINS OF ALEXANDER III.

The Great City Draped in Sable and Crowded with Visitors—The Most Impressive Funeral Procession Ever Witnessed in Russia—Solemn Mass Said in the Cathedral of the Archangel Michael—The Dead Emperor Lying in State.

MOSCOW, Nov. 11.—The imperial party, with the body of Alexander III., arrived here to-day in typical Moscow weather. The sky was dull, the thermometer was two degrees below the freezing point, and a north wind blew fitfully throughout the day.

Although thousands were busy all night putting the city in mourning for the late Czar, the streets at daybreak looked as if some great festival was to be celebrated. But for the heavy folds of black which hung high and low on all walls a person would have thought that the crowds thronging every corner and open space had come to celebrate a national holiday rather than to lament the death of a powerful monarch. Such ceaseless universal activity, and such an enormous number of peasants, tourists, and soldiers, had not been seen here since the coronation of Alexander III., more than ten years ago.

Ten thousand men worked all night to complete the draping of the city. More than a thousand men were employed in paving with cobblestones the streets through which the body was to pass. They laid two and a half miles of pavement and scattered over it layers of sand to smother the rattling of carriages and the clatter of cavalry. The route was marked not only by the newly-laid pavement, but also by the density of the black and white drapery which covered the fronts of the buildings. It extended from the special station, erected about 100 yards from the large St. Petersburg station, through Kalantschewskaya Street, via the Red Gate, which is a permanent arch, through Niasmitiskaya Street, along the wall of the inner town, across the Great Theatre Square, and past the Town Hall into the Kitai Gorod, or inner city. From the Town Hall the way led through the Resurrection Gate, where the Iberian Chapel stands, and through the Nicholas Gate into the Kremlin. In the Kremlin the route lay past the Treasury and arsenal to a spot midway between the Little Palace and the Cathedral of the Assumption, and thence to the Cathedral of the Archangel Michael, one block off.

Aside from the draping of the buildings, the decorations in the streets along the route consisted of high poles wound with black and white and joined with mourning streamers and crossed strands of evergreen. The Opera House was covered with dense folds of black. The bronze horses and chariot on the roof were enveloped in a single black banner. Hundreds of draped portraits of Alexander III. were displayed in the windows of shops and private houses. The streets near the route, already crowded before daybreak, had become wholly impassable by 8 o'clock, when all traffic in the adjacent districts was stopped and the way was cleared for the procession.

The train with the body arrived at 10:40 o'clock. Czar Nicholas II. was saluted as soon as he alighted by the Grand Duke Sergius, the Metropolitan of Moscow and Kolomna, the higher clergy, the Commandant and Civil Governor, members of the Court, officials of the Court, the chief nobility of the third class, the Mayor, many Generals, and other officers. All stood bareheaded. The procession was then formed in groups, as had been arranged, and the Generals carried the coffin to the dais in the temporary chapel near the station. Four of them removed the pall, and the Metropolitan read a short service.

The four Generals who had removed the pall then bore the coffin slowly to the funeral car in the station yard. There was a pause, then three guns from the Kremlin gave the signal that all the 180 groups to be formed in the column fall into the fifteen divisions of the procession. Three more guns, and the divisions took their places in the line; three more, and, amid the tolling of a thousand bells, the head of the huge column moved off slowly toward the Red Gate.

The Master of Ceremonies rode first on a black charger. He wore full uniform, whose gorgeousness was not half hidden with the black and white sash across his breast. Behind him came the Second and Third companies of the Moscow Household Dragoons, with a band of trumpeters; two companies of grenadiers, with enormous antique helmets, their Marshal mounted and in the deepest mourning; the First company of the dragoons; a company of cadets from the Emperor Alexander Military Academy; Court lackeys, the family standard of the Romanoffs, the red war standard; Alexander's charger, richly caparisoned and led by two staff officers in mourning; the stable servants of the imperial household; the banner and arms of Moscow; the imperial naval flag, carried by an Admiral and supported by Captains; an immense black silk mourning banner and an equally large white banner, each carried by staff officers, assisted by subordinates; the grand escutcheon of the empire, borne by four Major Generals; the grand standard of the double eagle, carried by two Major Generals and two Colonels; a deputation of city officials; numerous societies and delegations of merchants, shopkeepers, workingmen and peasants, all marching abreast; the Mayor of Moscow and the Mayors of all other towns in the Government of Moscow; noblemen, conspicuous citizens, and head Marshals, all three abreast and in heavy mourning; the Governor and Vice Governor of Moscow; delegates from local assembles, and Ministers, and the Judges of the district; squadron of dragoons; two heralds, four Colonels with reversed swords, and officials carrying on cushions of gold embroidered with silver the decorations of the late Emperor; the imperial regalia, including the banner, shield, sword, ball, sceptre, and great crown, borne on golden cushions; also the crowns of Poland, Siberia, Taurin, and Astrakhan; the Emperor's war sword, brought from St. Petersburg to Moscow; the historical insignia of Moscow; the clergy in the long robes and high hats of office, with the Metropolitan of Moscow and Kolomna at the head, all carrying lighted tapers; the Court clergy and confessor, and the Proto-Presbyter, Janyscheff, holding aloft the picture of a saint.

The funeral car, which came next, was drawn by eight horses, led by eight Major Generals. The tassels of the canopy were held by four Adjutant Generals, flanked by sixty cadets bearing torches. Directly behind them rode Emperor Nicholas II. alone, looking pale, but resolute. His uniform was half hidden in crape. The order was then: Count Woronzoff-Dachekoff, Minister of the Imperial Court; the commandant of the Guards and eight Adjutant Generals; the Prince of Wales alone; the Grand Duke Michael Nicolaievitch, the Grand Duke Sergius, the Grand Duke Alexander Michaelevitch, the King of Greece, Prince Alexander Petrovitch, and the Duke of Oldenburg, escorted, by Adjutant Generals; the Moscow division of grenadiers.

In the first carriage behind the grenadiers rode the Czarina, the Princess Alix of Hesse, and the Grand Duchess Xenia. The carriage was flanked with esquires, and behind it walked two Cossacks. The Queen of Greece, the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna, and the Princess of Wales occupied the second carriage, which was flanked with equerries and two grooms of the chamber. Then came the Czarina's suits, foreign ladies and their suits, ladies of the court and bed chamber, attachés, secretaries, &c., in carriages; the Czar's physicians and personal attendants, a company of cadets, several companies of artillery, a deputation from the Frederick William IV. Grenadiers, eight military companies from as many Russian military districts.

The windows and walks from the station to the Kremlin were thronged with silent, reverent crowds. Nobody spoke above a whisper, and not a voice could be heard above the tread of the passing column. All the men removed their hats the moment the funeral car came in sight, and remained uncovered for half or three-quarters of an hour. Dragoons were stationed in an unbroken line on one side of the entire route.

The procession passed ten churches. In front of every one stood the priests in their robes, purple hats, and chasubles. The Popes, wearing their mitres and carrying sacred pictures, met the hearse and prayed briefly. At the Iberian Chapel the procession halted and the clergy stepped out, bearing the miraculous picture of the Virgin, with which they blessed the body. Hundreds of sacred ikons were carried also in the procession. Every one was of gold or silver and was guarded by a little body of attendants from the church to which it belonged. From the beginning to the end of the procession minute guns were fired from the citadel of the Kremlin.

The Metropolitan and higher clergy awaited the body at the door of the Cathedral of the Archangel Michael. They walked before it to the great crimson dais under the gold and silver canopy in the middle of the building. Generals of the army placed the coffin on the dais and removed the pall. The members of the imperial family gathered between the gorgeous pillars at the foot of the coffin and listened in silence, broken only by sobs, to the reading of the solemn mass for the dead. The service closed with music.

The imperial family and their attendants then retired to the palace within the Kremlin, and the persons holding tickets were admitted to the cathedral. They passed around the dais slowly, looking at the dead Czar's face. After them came people of all sorts, admitted in the order dictated by rank. Strange scenes were witnessed as this mixed throng filed past the coffin. Men and women wept, crossed themselves, prayed aloud, and begged loudly for the peace of the dead man's soul.

The body is watched day and night by six staff officers, twelve subalterns, and two special guards at each door. Masses are held at appointed hours, and everybody, whatever his creed or nationality, is welcomed to bid farewell to Alexander III.

Nicholas II. appeared throughout the day in the uniform of a Russian General. The Prince of Wales wore the uniform of a British Field Marshal.

After the procession and the ceremonies at the cathedral, crowds went to the station to see the funeral train. There are twelve cars in the train. The car in which the body is carried is varnished black. There is an altar within, and two priests conduct the service amid the lighted tapers and flowers. The service at the station today lasted twenty minutes, and all sang the hymn, accompanied by the military band.

The most picturesque scenes during the procession were made by the priests emerging from the churches and blessing the body. The service was especially solemn at the Iberian Chapel, where the procession halted for twenty minutes.

The funeral car and the coffin were in splendid contrast with the sombre surroundings. Both were gilded and were resplendent with silver trappings. The sombre magnificence of the procession, added to the mournful significance of the services, had a peculiar effect upon many spectators. Hundreds were so overcome that they fell on their knees in the streets, crossing themselves, weeping and whispering prayers for the repose of the dead Emperor's soul. The peasants seemed to mourn with the deepest sincerity. All of them showed signs of great personal grief.

The procession reached the cathedral soon after 1 o'clock. The body was wrapped in a shroud of white silk, and the hands were folded across the breast. The features are peaceful, though wasted with suffering. While the more privileged persons were looking at the body a high ecclesiastic in white robes and a jeweled mitre and hood stood at the lectern at the head of the dais reading by the light of two immense candles. He read passages from a great Bible with jeweled metal covers. The ordinary visitors were allowed to kiss the dead hand or the little picture which lay on the dead breast, and to stop a minute or more to study the dead face. The more privileged persons were permitted to kiss the forehead.

The general public was admitted late in the afternoon. The peasants in their strange and varied costumes still stand in long lines in a dozen streets, awaiting patiently, silently, and reverently their turns to show their affection for the Little Father. The procession round the dais will continue without pause until the body is removed, as there are tens of thousands waiting eagerly for the first opportunity to enter the cathedral. At 9 o'clock this evening it is snowing, but the watching and waiting go on as if under a blue sky.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Daily News hears from Odessa:

"Another and more important manifesto from the Czar is expected after the funeral. I gather from all sides that the regret for the deceased Czar is materially qualified by a certain feeling of relief that his iron control has been removed. Anyhow, the momentary popular mind hovers between hope and fear whether Nicholas II. will load the press with equal weight or relieve it of its more grievous burdens."

From Paris the News hears: "The Journal Officiel is notified that in consequence of the cold weather the funeral has been deferred until the 20th or 21st."

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The service at the Cathedral of Notre Dame for Alexander III. did not draw such a throng as attended the Joan of Arc celebration. Nevertheless, the audience was of imposing size. The whole chapter of the Cathedral supported Cardinal Richard in the service. Scores of military and naval officers, in full uniform, monarchists and moderates from both chambers, and most conspicuous residents of the capital were present. Count Bourqueny was there as M. Hanotaux's representative. Gen. Berruyer appeared for President Casimir-Perier.

The Russian orders of mourning materials in Paris surpass the tradesmen's most sanguine expectations. The Czarina and many Russian Court ladies have ordered costumes from French shops.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 11.—Nicholas II., before leaving Livadia, signed an order suspending till further notice the decree expelling 125 Jewish families from the Ekaterinoslav Government.

PRISONER IN HER OWN HALL

MRS. HACKETT FOUND SECURELY TIED TO A POST.

But a Short Time Before a Domestic Had Left the Brooklyn Widow in Her Sleeping Rooms — A Rope Bound Neck and Wrist to the Newel Post—She Is Not Yet Able to Explain the Mystery—She Told the Servant a Stranger Did It.

Just how Mrs. Annie Hackett, a widow with two children, happened to be tied by neck and wrist to the newel post of the lower stairs in the flat house at 1,152 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning, is a question that is puzzling both the neighbors and the police.

That Mrs. Hackett, clad only in a night robe, was found by a servant, securely tied to the post, there can be no doubt. The means, however, by which she was placed in such a position is very much a mystery. Only Mrs. Hackett, probably, will ever tell, and she is in no condition at present to explain.

Mrs. Hackett is the sister of H. S. Hanna, a milkman who lives in the first flat over the store in which he carries on a milk, butter, and egg business. Mrs. Hackett keeps house for her brother.

Norah Post, a domestic employed by Mrs. Hackett, started at 6:45 o'clock yesterday morning on her way down to the kitchen under the store. Mrs. Hackett, who was in her sleeping room, asked Norah what time it was, and then remarked that she would dress later.

Just as the domestic had a fire burning in the range she heard Mrs. Hackett scream in terrified tones:

"Oh, Norah, Norah!"

Norah now remembers that, quickly following the screams, she heard sounds that indicated that some one was hurrying down the stairs.

Being an economical and prudent domestic, Norah put some coals upon the fire before responding to her mistress's cry for help. Then she ran up stairs.

In the lower hall Norah found Mrs. Hackett, in a crouching position, close by the post, to which she was tied with a rope.

It was no bungling hand that tied Mrs. Hackett. The rope was wound about the neck five times, and at every convolution there was a knot. The right wrist was also securely fastened.

Norah untied the knots—with difficulty, though—and carried Mrs. Hackett, hysterical and fainting, to her room. Then Norah sent for Mr. Hanna, who was serving customers along his milk route. Returning home, he found his sister unconscious. A physician said she was suffering from a severe shock.

Capt. Eason of the Classon Avenue Precinct had a long talk with Norah Post, and she told him all she knew about the matter. She said that when she was untying the cords that bound Mrs. Hackett her mistress told her that a man, whom she had never seen before, had carried her down stairs, and then tied her to the post, and after he went away she screamed for help.

The police think it strange that Mrs. Hackett did not scream or call for assistance while the man was carrying her down stairs, or during the time he was tying her. They are at a loss to understand, if such a thing actually took place, why the man ever took the trouble of tying the woman to the post, as it would have taken time, and, even if he was a thief, he could have escaped without any trouble.

Mr. Hanna, the brother, gives another version of the matter. He believes there was a man in the house, and that while he was prowling around the hall, his sister heard him. Going out into the hall and seeing a strange man, she asked him what he wanted, and then followed him down stairs. When he reached the bottom of the stairs, he turned, grabbed Mrs. Hackett, and tied her in order to prevent her giving the alarm. All that is Mr. Hanna's theory.

Mr. Hanna said that on Saturday night he saw a strange man looking into the store window, and that he called his sister's attention to him. He believes that after he started on his milk route yesterday morning at 4 o'clock the strange man managed to get into the house.

Mrs. Hackett was kept in her room yesterday, and her brother refused to let her see any visitors.

The police at first thought it a case of attempted suicide. When this was suggested to Mr. Hanna he became quite excited, and said he would make anybody suffer who dared to hint that his sister had attempted to end her life.

Mrs. Hackett has been a widow for eight years. She has two children, one eight years old and the other ten years old.

COULDN'T KEEP OUT OF TROUBLE.

Annie Kampf, a Week Out of Jail, Again Arrested for Picking Pockets.

Miss Annie Kampf, a pretty, dark-eyed German girl, seventeen years old, who narrowly escaped a sentence of two and a half years in Trenton (N. J.) State prison on a charge of picking pockets, is a prisoner in Jefferson Market prison on a similar charge.

She was arrested Saturday afternoon in Macy's store, Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, by Central Office Detectives McCauley and Stephen O'Brien, who claim to have caught her in the act of picking the pocket of Mrs. Cecelia Clark of Pleasant Mount, Penn., who was finishing a shopping tour at Macy's. At Police Headquarters Annie said she was a domestic, and that she lived at 1,936 Lexington Avenue. She was remanded for further examination in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, (Sunday,) and locked up in the female prison.

Annie had only been out of the Hudson County Jail a week. Her first arrest was April 12, for picking pockets at the Hamburg Line pier, Hoboken. She was convicted, but her lawyer secured a second trial on the ground that she had not been tried before a legally constituted court. On the second trial she was acquitted. She is said to have instituted a suit for false imprisonment.

The Afghan Prince's First Trip.

The new Prince Line steamship Afghan Prince arrived from the Argentine Republic yesterday, on her first trip to this port. The vessel was built by Stephenson & Co. of Newcastle-on-Tyne. She is of 3,263 tons gross register and measures 330 feet in length, with a beam of 43 feet.

The vessel is fitted with triple-expansion engines of 2,100 horse power. These give a speed of 13 knots an hour. The Afghan Prince has accommodations for 60 saloon and 1,000 steerage passengers. Among her saloon voyagers on this trip was H. C. Smith, the United States Consul at Santos, who is here on leave of absence.

Suicide and Probably Murder.

ROCHESTER, Penn., Nov. 11.—Henry Powell shot Mrs. Sapira McLaughlin, inflicting a wound that will prove fatal, and then killed himself, at Vicary, two miles north of here, last night. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause of the crime. Mrs. McLaughlin is a widow with three children, and Powell boarded with her. Powell was married, and the father of a family, but did not live with his wife. Mrs. McLaughlin came here from New-Cumberland, West Va. She intended moving to East Liverpool, so as to be rid of Powell's attentions.

OPENED THE TRIAL WITH A HYMN.

Farmer Rogers Sued Farmer Tuthill of Quogue and There Was Fun.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Nov. 11.—Silas Tuthill, a wealthy farmer at Quogue, owns some fine cows. Farmer George Rogers, also of Quogue, owns a fine orchard of young trees. Farmer Tuthill's fine cows broke into Farmer Rogers's young orchard and injured some of the trees. That is what Farmer Rogers alleged in his complaint when he sued his neighbor for the injury inflicted on the trees.

The case was tried before Justice Griffin. Farmer Tuthill entered court with a big basket of luncheon on one arm and took a seat. Farmer Rogers did not come prepared to camp. He felt he had an easy case, until Farmer Tuthill requested that he be permitted to open court with a hymn.

The Justice said such a proceeding was a little out of order, but Farmer Tuthill could sing. The latter asked the spectators to join in the singing, but they were so amazed that all they could do was listen. Farmer Tuthill sang the hymn alone.

He has a strong voice, and his singing was heard outside, and attracted more people into the courtroom. When he had finished his opening exercise the suit was taken up. Counsel for Farmer Rogers made a vigorous presentation of his client's side of the case. He was interrupted once by the defendant breaking out with another hymn.

Farmer Rogers's lawyer remarked that it was not a revival, but a lawsuit, that was engaging attention, and Farmer Tuthill turned to his lunch basket. He had left it in an exposed place, and some village youth had purloined a number of rosy apples.

He caused a surprise when he opened his side of the case. The prosecution soon learned that Farmer Tuthill could talk and argue as well as sing.

The jury, however, were not long in awarding Farmer Rogers damages to the amount of $27 and costs of court.

Farmer Tuthill heard the verdict calmly, and said he hoped there would not be any hard feelings over the case, and asked all hands to join him in disposing of his luncheon.

The jurymen walked out without looking at the lunch basket, and Farmer Tuthill was the only one present at the feast.

POLICE RAIDED THE CALCIUM CLUB.

Many Prisoners as a Result Arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court.

When Police Commissioner Sheehan's Pequod Club paraded before election day, it was conspicuously assisted by the Calcium Club, an organization of colored men, at 113 West Thirty-second Street.

The police raided the Calcium Club Saturday night. Their prisoners were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday to plead to charges of keeping a gambling house, of gambling, or of violating the excise law. A number of women were with them, but they were all discharged, as were the men, except Charles T. Dillon, George Mathews, Charles Davis, James Plummer, George Mott, Daniel Culvert, Isaac Adams, and George Washington. Mathews was held for violating the excise law, Dillon for violating the gambling law, Davis for violating the gambling and excise laws and for keeping a disorderly house, and the others, who were playing craps when the arrests were made, were fined $10 each.

Josephine De Bailly had been sent to the island for keeping a disorderly house at 113 West Thirty-second Street. When she returned a few days ago, she found that George Davis had taken her furniture and was running the Calcium Club in the house she had formerly occupied. She tried to have him arrested for theft, but failing, got the police to raid the place as a disorderly house.

CHOCTAWS AROUSE APPREHENSIONS.

Believed by Some that They Propose to Avenge Silan Lewis's Death.

HARTSHORNE, Indian Territory, Nov. 11.—No hostile demonstration has been made by the Indians, but the mobilization of their forces continues. A band of sixteen passed through here at 9 o'clock Friday night, and another, numbering fifty, passed three hours later. All were heavily armed. It is not known to which side these belong. The 200 who passed Friday morning, though, were intent upon avenging the execution of Silan Lewis.

It is said upon reliable authority that two large bands of Choctaws are in the neighborhood of the Jack Fort Mountains, and that they are being constantly reinforced. The Choctaw District Court will be convened at Wilburton Tuesday, when the twenty-six prisoners indicted for the same offense for which Silan Lewis was executed will be placed on trial.

It is said by some that the display of force is to intimidate the court, and by others that the object is to await the necessary assembling of all officials concerned in Silan Lewis's execution to exterminate them.

WHO LOST NINE CENTS IN BROOKLYN?

An Honest Policeman Found that Sum and It Now Awaits an Owner.

It has been frequently said that the Brooklyn Police Department was honest, and that the Lexow committee would be simply wasting time to go across the bridge to investigate matters there.

Policeman Cassius Stevens of the Cedar Street Precinct, who can boast of the fact that he, on one occasion, was mistaken for the Mayor, is the one man who, by his action yesterday, plants the stamp of honesty upon the department.

He was on duty in Greene Avenue, near Evergreen Avenue, and he found 9 cents lying on the sidewalk. This he took to the station house, and later in the day this notice was publicly displayed at Police Headquarters:

"Owner wanted for 9 cents, found corner of Greene Avenue and Evergreen by Officer Cassius Stevens."

Said Superintendent Campbell: "Brooklyn is truly a great city, and it has an honest set of policemen."

That Million-Dollar Appropriation.

Echoes of the political campaign were heard at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union, and several of Tammany Hall's adherents tried to show that the agitation over the expenditure of the million-dollar appropriation by the Park Department had been made solely as a political measure against Tammany Hall.

Delegate Tombleson, Chairman of the million-dollar appropriation investigation Committee, asked the meeting what it wanted the committee to do further in the investigation. He said that matters had reached such a crisis that the committee needed fresh instructions. It was determined to find out just how the appropriation had been spent. The Controller had told the committee it might examine the books, and in that case an expert accountant would be needed.

The meeting decided that Mr. Tombleson should ask Mr. Goff whether the Lexow committee would take up the matter.

For a New Hospital Building.

An entertainment was given at the Lenox Lyceum, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, last night, for the benefit of Beth Israel Hospital, 206 East Broadway. This institution is the poorest of the three Jewish hospitals in New-York. It was established three years ago, and is situated in the heart of the poorer Jewish district. There is within a radius of half a mile of the hospital a population of 100,000 Hebrews. Beth Israel Hospital thus ministers to nearly one-half the Jewish people of New-York. On an average 150 prescriptions a day are compounded.

The hospital, of which Raphael Hurwitz is President, is endeavoring to get funds for the erection of a new building. The nucleus of a building fund has been started, and $20,000 is promised when the Trustees will be ready to buy a site. The entertainment last night was well attended, and a considerable sum of money was realized.

Big Texas Hotel Burned.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Nov. 11.—Fire this morning at 3 o'clock destroyed Ye Arlington Inn, one of the largest hotels in Texas. The building and contents cost $125,000. Fully insured.

THE COMING ISSUE OF BONDS

THE GOVERNMENT LIKELY TO ADVERISE TO-DAY FOR BIDS.

One Hundred Millions of Five Per Cents Probably Will Be Offered—The Intention Is to Securely Bridge Over the Critical Period by Adding a Substantial Sum to the Gold Reserve—Treasury Denials Go for Naught in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—No one need be surprised to hear to-morrow that the Treasury Department is about to advertise for bids for a loan of fifty or a hundred millions of dollars—five per cents—at a premium that will make them practically 3 per cent. bonds. The New-York Times has already fore-shadowed this event in these dispatches. The denials of the Treasury go for naught here. It is natural that officers of that department who have not known that a bond issue would be made should deny it. Some of the men who considered it necessary to deny the story of The New-York Times have labored diligently to procure proofs that bonds were not discussed by the Cabinet, that no preparations have been made to issue bonds, and that there is no necessity for a loan. It would be useless to say anything to the men who argue the lack of necessity. They feel, perhaps, just as the Secretary of the Treasury feels, that a bond issue may and should be avoided until the gold reserve has been reduced to $25,000,000 to meet current obligations. That feeling represents the loss of sensitiveness in the Treasury following the encroachment upon the one hundred million reserve.

The President does not need to be told by his Cabinet whether there should be an issue of bonds. An inspection of the last monthly report of the debt and resources will show that the expenditures for September exceeded the receipts by more than $13,000,000. Unless the receipts improve decidedly there is danger that at the end of the first month of 1895 the net cash balance will be exhausted and the Secretary of the Treasury forced to fall back upon the gold reserve to meet current obligations. The gold reserve is now $61,000,000. A sudden drain upon that stock, made while receipts were so low as not to keep pace with expenditures would disturb public confidence profoundly, and not without cause. Any financier, or no financier at all, would admit in the presence of a deficit and a boisterous public protest that it would be better to borrow money to get along with than to unsettle all business by justifying fear of Governmental solvency and stability.

Mr. Carlisle cannot expect to get along as Mr. Foster did by deferring payments or refusing to authorize expenditures sanctioned by Congress. That was done in the Spring of 1893 in order to keep a Republican Administration "out of a hole" into which it would have fallen if Mr. Harrison had been elected in 1892.

One hundred millions of bonds would probably have to be sold to meet the needs of the Government. That would carry the gold reserve above $100,000,000, and if revenues from customs and internal revenue increase as is expected would bridge over the critical interval. The money realized from a sale of $50,000,000 of bonds would make the margin of safety and confidence too narrow. There would not be the slightest difficulty about getting out the bonds before the end of the month if the President to-morrow or Tuesday should direct the Secretary of the Treasury to advertise for proposals for them. If the Secretary is not sufficiently familiar with the way of getting out a call for bids, there are some men of experience still in the Treasury spared by the ruthless hand of the son of the Secretary, and they will readily supply the experience that the Secretary and his son naturally enough lack. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing would do its share of the printing while the bids were being advertised for and received, and before a fortnight was over it would be possible to have the bonds marketed, and part of them on the way to purchasers abroad.

President Cleveland will not listen to any counsel that belittles the danger of straining public confidence in the Treasury. No man who knows him will imagine for a moment that he will hesitate if he is convinced that the time for action has arrived. The events of to-morrow will prove whether he thinks it safe to allow the Treasury to be still further drained before being replenished, or whether he considers it imperative to restock it at once with gold.

BURGLARIES AT NEWPORT.

The Cottages of Several Summer Residents Entered and Robbed.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 11.—Within the last twenty-four hours quite a number of robberies have been reported to the police among the cottages of the Summer residents. This morning at 2 o'clock word was received by telephone from a life-saving station surfman, who was patroling the beach, that a man was breaking into the residence of Prof. Agassiz of Harvard College, situated at Castle Hill. Police dispatched to the scene met the man coming with his plunder, and left him in charge of Officer White. The rest of the party made a search, and while doing so the man escaped. Officer White tried to shoot, but his revolver was not in working order, and the man has not been recaptured. It is not known what has been taken.

A robbery was also reported in the residence of R. M. Cushing, on Ocean Avenue.

Kansas Populists Are Ugly.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 11.—Chairman Breidenthal of the Populist State Central Committee, who is also State Bank Commissioner, and Superintendent of Insurance Snyder have started a movement to secure the resignations of all appointive officers and employes of the State institutions who are Populists, to take effect Jan. 14, at noon, the time that Governor-elect Morrill will be inaugurated. They are representing to all officers and employes that they will be removed as soon after the inauguration as is found practicable and none of them will be kept a day longer than is absolutely necessary. If the officers should all resign at the time specified it would cause the new Governor a vast deal of trouble.

Trial of the Ericsson To-day Probably.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Nov. 11.—According to indications to-night, the torpedo boat Ericsson will have a speed trial to-morrow over the Long Island Sound course. The weather is clear to-night, and there is light wind from the southwest, indicating a smooth course to-morrow. Commodore Selfridge ordered all observing boats to their positions on the course to-day, and the United States steamers Cincinnati, Dolphin, Vesuvius, Fern, Iwanna, and Nina left the harbor, the last of them getting away before sundown. The Ericsson contract calls for a speed of twenty-four knots, and the builders expect she will make faster time and earn a handsome bonus.

ANARCHIST MOWBRAY IS HERE AGAIN.

He Spoke Last Night in Memory of the Chicago Bomb-Throwers.

The Anarchists of this city yesterday had a cheerless commemoration of the execution of the Chicago Anarchist murderers on Nov. 11, 1887. The services were held in the Thalia Theatre in the Bowery. The place had not been warmed up, and, as not more than 300 assembled in this large place, there were not enough of them to warm each other.

Charles Wilfrid Mowbray was there. He returned from England about ten days ago, and intends, he says, to settle here.

John H. Edelman, the first speaker, began by abusing the audience because it was not much larger, and then informed his hearers that John Most's paper, the Freiheit, was not yet dead, but was tottering on its last legs and deeply in debt. Solidarity, the English Anarchistic paper, was already dead, because the faithful would not supply the beggarly $25 needed for each issue.

Justus Schwab led a choir of Anarchist singers, who sang the old song "Workingmen Unite," and then Mrs. Voltairine de Cleyre, said the bomb in Chicago had been thrown by somebody who wanted to vindicate the constitutional right of a peaceable assemblage. These words called forth loud applause.

There were cries for Mowbray, but Max Baginsky was called out, and talked for over half an hour.

Then Justus Schwab said: "The anti-Anarchist bill is dead, and its father David is buried, but Anarchy can never be killed."

Then Mowbray came forward, and said he had come back to America in spite of all the immigration authorities and of Superintendent Byrnes's cleverest men, to testify to his undying belief in the character of the men who died in Chicago. He had also a message from the English Anarchists, and that was that Anarchy was gaining ground in England.

Emma Goldman also spoke.

Anarchists' Train Wrecked in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—A train containing about 1,500 Anarchists, en route to Waldheim Cemetery, this afternoon, was wrecked at Fortieth Street. The engineer of the train, probably, is hurt fatally. Several passengers were slightly injured. One man had a hand hurt so bad that it was necessary to cut off his fingers. From Fortieth Street, the Anarchists marched to the cemetery, and there held services in memory of the men who were hanged for their parts in the Haymarket riot. Herr Most was the chief orator.

LAFE PENCE BERATES GOV. WAITE.

He Advises Him to Leave Colorado at Once—Other Populists Concur.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 11.—Gov. Waite received a dressing down in his own Executive Chambers Saturday night from the conservative men of his party. Nearly all the candidates on the Populist State ticket were present, and each one in turn rode over the old man roughshod. Each declared himself a true believer in the party principles, but announced that henceforth he wanted to hear no more from the man for whom they were sacrificed.

Lafe Pence, Congressman from the First District, was the principal speaker. He denounced the Governor and his following in unmeasured terms, telling him to "get himself off into the wilderness" as soon as possible after Jan. 1, and there "bury himself from the sight of man."

"We want no more long-haired, wild-eyed Anarchists and Socialists in the party," Pence exclaimed, with warmth, "and the quicker you and your office-grabbing friends take yourselves away, the better you will be liked."

The conservatives were so forcible that, for the first time since coming to Denver, Waite was speechless.

Francis Kossuth in Hungary.

BUDA-PESTH, Nov. 11.—Francis Kossuth continues his triumphal tour through the Hungarian provinces. He is received with almost royal honors. Even Government officials are among those doing him homage. Leading Hungarian patriots are beginning to take alarm. Moritz Jokai, the most beloved of Hungarian authors, has written Kossuth imploring him to act as the heir of his father's political virtues and not as the heir of his only error.

Massacre of the Armenians.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Daily News correspondent in Constantinople says that it is impossible to obtain correct details of the recent massacre of Armenians in the Sassoun region, near Moosh. He mentions a report that 3,000 were killed, including women and children. The most credible story, he says, ascribes the guilt to Turkish troops. The British Ambassador is making all possible inquiries.

A Steel Plant for Bessemer, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 11.—The City Council of Bessemer has closed a contract with the Bessemer Land and Improvement Company by which the city buys the water works from the company for $125,000 and the company agrees to expend that amount and $200,000 more in the erection of a steel plant. The company's officers say that work on the steel plant will begin at once. It will be the first plant of its kind in this district.

Fire Frightened Many Tenants.

Fire was discovered at 11:10 o'clock last night in the tailor's trimmings store of Lewis Fisher, on the first floor of 80 Henry Street. Twenty families, mostly Hebrews, live in this tenement, while nearly as many live in the rear building, and for a time the excitement among them was intense, many people rushing wildly into the street. Fisher's store was almost destroyed, but the firemen kept the flames from spreading. The loss is about $1,500.

Another Partner in The Chicago Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The Harrison brothers yesterday sold a portion of their interest in The Chicago Times to H. W. Hawley, formerly owner of The Denver Times. He will take an active part in the management of the paper, assisting Mr. Kraus, who recently bought the controlling interest. Willis J. Abbot remains as editor.

Artist Drake's Sad Death.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 11.—Coe Drake, once a famous local painter, entered St. Michael's Hospital, late last night, suffering from the effects of alcoholism. He died after being assigned to a room. Mr. Drake was sixty-four years old, and during the seventies painted portraits of the leading celebrities of Essex County.

Baptisms at Almost Zero.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Nov. 11.—A Baptist immersion took place at Blue Point to-day. Several converts were baptized. Nearly all of the converts were women. They were baptized in the Great South Bay. The several hundred spectators, who were heavily clothed, shivered with cold. The barometer was only a few degrees above zero.

Holcomb Has 3,000 Plurality.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 11.—Complete official returns show the election of Judge Holcomb, Fusionist, for Governor by 3,000 plurality over Majors, Republican. The friends of the latter have decided not to contest the election.

Arrests for Excise Violations.

One hundred and thirty-four excise arrests were made yesterday. The greatest number of arrests was made in the Twenty-second and Twenty-seventh Precincts—eleven in each.

Hohenlohe to See Bismarck.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—The Koelnische Zeitung confirms the report that Prince Hohenlohe said he intended to seek Bismarck's advice upon all important questions of State.

A MYSTERY IN HER FALL

MRS. SCAFFIN FOUND UNDER AN ASHLAND HOUSE WINDOW.

She Had Registered at the Hotel Under an Assumed Name—It Is Supposed She Came from Brooklyn to Meet Her Husband, Who Had Been in Washington—She Says She Must Have Walked in Her Sleep—Is Badly Hurt.

Mrs. Frank Scaffin of 125 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, registered Saturday night at the Ashland House, this city, as Mrs. Lane of Wilmington, Del. She was assigned to a room on the second floor.

She was found early yesterday morning on the sidewalk in Twenty-fourth Street, with her left arm fractured above the elbow, the elbow joint broken, and her left side covered with contusions. The pelvic bones were fractured, and there were several gashes about the head.

At Bellevue Hospital Mrs. Scaffin gave her name as Mrs. Jennie Wellington, and said she lived with her husband, Frank Wellington, at 116 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. Her father, she said, was John Lane, and she had been in New-York two weeks.

She said she must have walked in her sleep, and fallen out of the window, as she remembered nothing after going to bed.

There seems to be no reason for the assumed names, and why Mrs. Scaffin went to the Ashland House is also a mystery. But for these facts the sleep-walking story might have been easily believed. Mrs. Scaffin was in her nightdress when found under the Ashland House window. She was directly under the balcony of her room, and the railing of the balcony is so low that any one walking against it might easily fall over.

Mrs. Scaffin has for five weeks lived at Mrs. Drew's fashionable boarding house at 125 Sixth Avenue. She went there from the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, with her husband and son Willie, who is eight years old. The Scaffins had spent the Summer at Sheepshead Bay.

After the three had been with Mrs. Drew a week, Mr. Scaffin went to Washington. Nothing was said about his return until last Saturday, when Mrs. Scaffin told Mrs. Drew that her husband would be home that day and she would go to New-York to meet him. The boy was left in Mrs. Drew's care.

There was nothing suspicious in Mrs. Scaffin's behavior. Mrs. Drew was astonished when she learned that her boarder was in Bellevue Hospital, seriously hurt.

Mr. Scaffin has not been heard from, and has apparently not left Washington.

Mrs. Drew has a letter and a dispatch that came for Mrs. Scaffin after her departure. She went at once to the hospital when she learned of the accident, and asked Mrs. Scaffin if she should open the envelopes addressed to her. This Mrs. Scaffin did not wish to have done.

At the hospital the woman's recovery is regarded as problematical.

A TRIBUTE TO ADMIRAL GHERARDI.

Secretary Herbert Compliments the Retiring Officer on His Record.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Secretary Herbert sent the following letter to Admiral Gherardi yesterday:

Navy Department,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 10, 1894.

Sir: It is with regret that the department issued the order, made necessary under

FUNERAL OF TAMMANY HALL

NEW-YORK CLERGYMEN TAKE PART IN THE OBSEQUIES.

DOXOLOGY TAKES THE PLACE OF A DIRGE.

Strangely Enough, the Friends of the Late Lamented Were Not Present.

THE BURIAL WILL BE PRIVATE.

One Clergyman Said He Would Not Give Ten Cents for the Tiger's Soul—In Life He Was Known as a Trader in Souls, but Was Never Accused of Having One of His Own—As in India, it was Suggested that Some Members of the Family of the Deceased Should be Buried Alive, in Sing Sing.

Many clergymen of New-York—and one or two in Brooklyn—spoke from their pulpits yesterday of the results on Tuesday last, when the Tammany tiger came before Father Knickerbocker to have his fur rubbed the right way, and instead was incontinently kicked out of doors and over the back fence.

The clergymen are rejoiced at this. But they agreed that the tiger might, being of the feline species, attempt to come back.

THE MILLENNIUM NOT HERE YET.

There Is Not Less to be Done, but the Conditions Are Better.

The Rev. Dr. John A. B. Wilson, in his sermon at the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church last evening, said:

"New-York stands vindicated before the world. Not yet are her citizens ready to surrender to outlaws the government of their city. The people have spoken, and the power of Tammany Hall is, for the time being, broken.

"It has been broken, however, partly through the aid of the natural allies of Tammany. I mean the liquor sellers, who will soon demand at the hands of the good government people the legislation of that which they have secured from the police by blackmail, and will return from whence they came if their demands are denied them.

"But let us make the best of what we have. We certainly have come to the era of a better time. A great victory has been won. After the victory, what? We ought to be grateful—first to God, and then to the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst. To his public spirit, ability, faith, courage, and persistency do we owe it all.

"This is the man whom the people ought to delight to honor. I have seen a proposition to build a home for the fallen and call it after him. Rather build a home for the good, to help keep them so. We have enough institutions for the fallen, until we catch up with appliances to help the good. There are accommodations in shelters for ten dissolute women in New-York where there is one for a respectable working girl with small wages—a home which she can afford.

"Whatever expression of gratitude New-York may make to the one man to whom she owes so much, he ought to live forever in the hearts of his grateful countrymen.

"Then, too, the women—God bless them. When the hour of darkness came they were not found wanting. Let us honor them.

"Let all pledges be fulfilled. Much was promised; let much be performed. A great gang of public plunderers are in possession of all the places, high and low. Let them be turned out to a man. They could not be honest if they tried; so long have they been accustomed to crooked methods.

"But if this is too hastily done we will but exchange one bad gang for another. The work of clearing out should begin at the Board of School Trustees, when men holding such a responsible trust can deliberately favor the establishment of a saloon within less than 200 feet of a public school.

"In their case it must be because they are utterly destitute of moral sense or absolutely venial. And that is just the state of things that exists at School No. 55 in Twentieth Street.

"Let the work of investigation and cleaning go on. The employment of the Senate committee has just begun. Follow up every clue remorselessly, if it takes to the end of the century. The betrayal of trust in public places ought to be made terrible to think of for the next hundred years. The penitentiary should be enlarged, and it must be if this work be thoroughly done.

"There is also given a mighty task of sentiment making to the pulpits of this city. The silent ones may afford to take courage, now that the war is over, and help to secure its results.

"The election of a new set of officers is the easiest part of it, but the uplifting of a debauched public sentiment is another thing. The open saloon seven days in a week, the exhibition of living pictures, the desecration of the Sabbath by everybody, shows how low we have fallen.

"The victory has not brought the millennium. It has, however, given us a better chance to do uplifting. The work to be done is not less; the conditions are better.

WILL BE FELT FOR A CENTURY.

The Rev. Dr. Scudder of Jersey City Gives the Credit to Dr. Parkhurst.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 11.—The Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the Congregational Tabernacle, to-day prefaced his regular sermon by some comments on the recent reform victory in New-York. The minister said:

"Last Tuesday marked a new era in American politics. It proved to the world the possibility of municipal regeneration in these United States. Many doubted this, and had given themselves over to political despair, but this overwhelming moral revolution in New-York City has inspired the people with new faith in republican institutions and the ability of righteousness to defeat rowdyism at the polls. The influence of this remarkable upheaval will be felt for a century.

"Very fitting was it that the battle royal should have been fought in New-York, the leading city of the Union. New-York sets the fashions for the Western Hemisphere, and if this great metropolis could cast off its mammoth load of corruption, every city in America can cleanse itself with much less expenditure of effort.

"If New-York could lay low the great Tammany tiger, surely other municipalities can destroy the smaller political cubs that worry them. It is now an assured fact that any despotic ring can be shattered whenever the people are in earnest and really try to assert their sovereignty.

"The signal victory of last week was due in large measure to one man, Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst.

"Two years ago a man more foully maligned could not be found in these United States. He was a target for low jests in the barroom and variety theatre. Even the elect pitied his madness and shook their heads.

"If he had been a weaker man, the tiger would have swallowed him; but, being a spiritual giant, he hurled a javelin that sent the beast into a death agony.

"People talk of erecting a monument to Dr. Parkhurst. I hope they will, but his own fearlessness and independence, his patient pertinacity and grand Puritan hatred of evil are qualities of character which have already built him a monument so high as to be visible from every part of the country.

"Next to this heroic man we must compliment the great newspapers, which took so active a part in this glorious battle for law and order. Justice compels us to speak of them in terms of highest admiration. What a tremendous agency for good the secular press has been in the recent election! How would this victory have been accomplished without their prodigious activity and world-wide circulation and their ability to stir up public sentiment? We are a reading people, and public opinion is largely created by the daily newspapers. If they range themselves against an evil and commence to bombard it, it is doomed."

TWO POINTS HAVE BEEN PROVED.

Rascals Are in the Minority—American Citizens Have Common Sense.

The Rev. Dr. Sylvester F. Jones preached last evening at the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church on "After Victory, Fidelity." He said:

"In the white light of victory, two points stand out. The first is that these men were a small minority. They put up what would seem to be a substantial vote, but there is reason to believe that, if the information and intelligence which turned away from them such a multitude, had reached all, even this minority would have been greatly reduced.

"Such men must always be a minority among us, or self-government would be an impossibility. These men are Anarchists, for, though they may insist on the enforcement of the law in the city, they have recognized and observed no law for themselves.

"The second point that stands out is the indication of the common sense and moral sense of the American people. As it always has been, so in this case—when the people were informed so that the lines of issue were clearly drawn, and it was plainly seen that it was an issue of right against wrong, of honesty against fraud, of good government against bad government, then they rallied in all their might and by a magnificent majority pronounced for the right.

"Do we not already hear it whispered in the air that this victory is not to be a permanent one; that it is only a matter of a few years when the same conditions will necessitate another struggle for a like result, and that the dark page of history will repeat itself?

"There is ground for apprehension here. These men are to be out of office soon, but they will not be out of politics. There they are for life; their eyes will be upon us, and the moment they discover that our good and honest citizens are relaxing their vigilance, and retiring again into an attitude of comparative indifference to municipal campaigns, and especially so on election days, then their hopes will revive, and, taking advantage of this, they will not be slow in finding their way back to power.

"If these sentiments can be ground now into the hearts of our citizens, the victory will be a permanent one, and the redemption of our city will be for all time."

STRONG AND SCHIEREN COMPARED.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon Says Liquor Dealers Will Still Have a "Pull."

The Rev. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn, in the absence of the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., who is in Texas, preached yesterday morning in the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church, in the Young Men's Christian Association Building. Referring to last Tuesday's election, the Rev. Mr. Dixon said the result caused him both pleasure and pain.

"In the downfall of Tammany Hall," he said, "I glory and rejoice with all good citizens. Corruption was rife everywhere, and arrogant, and the people's will last Tuesday has stayed corruption's further progress. Brooklyn is, indeed, proud of New-York's release from Tammany's thralldom.

"But our pleasure is dimmed with the pain we feel in recognizing that, with Col. Strong's election to the Mayoralty, the liquor dealers' power will still be on top. There is every reason to fear that the liquor traffic in this city will be bolder under Col. Strong than under Tammany Hall. Didn't that gentleman, before election, assure citizens that they would have fair excise laws, and that they would fairly be carried out? What does that mean? It means the repetition of Brooklyn's experiences. Under Mayor Boody the police collected a little blackmail in Brooklyn, but to a certain extent the saloon keepers were kept down, if only for appearance' sake.

"But since Mayor Schieren took charge of affairs, matters have been gradually getting worse. Why, Sunday is worse debauched by means of the side door in Brooklyn than ever before in its history. On my way to church I invariably meet from three to ten intoxicated men. At least three persons in my congregation have been ruined since this new state of affairs began, and yet we were told, when we protested against this state of affairs, that nothing could be done, because to enforce the excise laws strictly would mean the loss of 30,000 votes.

"No doubt the liquor dealers of this city had to pay blackmail in some shape or other, but they were kept in comparative check at most times, and sometimes the law was enforced with all the strictness possible. That was done because public opinion demanded it; but what can you expect when the Mayor-elect deliberately promised in effect that there would be no extra efforts made to enforce the excise laws?

"I hope the good people will have no cause to regret at all the overthrow of corrupt Tammany, but the outlook, in view of Brooklyn's experience, is dark for a proper observance of the Lord's Day."

THE FIGHT IS NOT YET OVER.

Dr. Duffield Sounds a Warning Note to the Reformers.

The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Twelfth Street and Fifth Avenue, spoke yesterday morning on the results of the election. He said:

"The outcome of last Tuesday's election sounds a note of advice. The same hand that traced the syllables of doom on the old Chaldean palace walls held the balance of civic destiny in which those who aspired to tyrannize this metropolis were weighed and found wanting.

"He who directs the flight of birds directed that fall of ballots. We must be purblind if we fail to see in such an overturning an exercise of the same energy that revolves the globe. The issue was not political, but ethical. The result was not a triumph of diplomacy, but of morality. It was God's fight; give God glory for the victory.

"The outcome of last Tuesday's election sounded a note of admonition. The city is headed rightly. The community has turned its face toward a brightening day. But it is one thing to raise the anchor, and quite a different thing to sail the ocean. It is one thing to kindle the beacon, and a vastly different thing to make the harbor.

"The poll watchers cannot go off duty yet. They must vigilantly see whether the behests of the ballot are to count for anything. The entire municipality must resolve itself into an inspector of the results of the election, and hold to rigid account the trustees in whom they have reposed such conspicuous confidence.

"If partisanship shall prove to be not slain, but only sleeping; if political greed shall spring again from the sepulchre in which it has been entombed, it needs no prophetic gift to anticipate the reverse swing of the pendulum.

"The future is ours if we will. The banners of hope float on every breeze. Conscience is alert. Duty is in panoply. The iron of Puritanism has lost none of its temper. The Bible is anything but effete. The Decalogue is loaded with moral dynamite. Patriotism has renewed the vigor of its youth. Opportunity beckons.

"The portals of splendid opportunity open. The populace have swayed to the appeals of humanity as a cornfield bends to the passing wind. Every lover of his city's good should gird himself with smiling confidence to garner up the fruits which have been gained."

IS ONLY AN OPPORTUNITY.

The Practical Work of Reform Remains Yet to be Done.

The Rev. E. C. Bolles spoke yesterday morning, at the Church of Eternal Hope, 142 West Eighty-first Street, on "Must Public Virtue be Spasmodic?" He said:

"The cynical philosopher always calls a successful political reform a spasm of public virtue; a fever fit, which will be followed by a chill; a floodtide, which implies an ebb. There is enough of truth in this as to the fickleness of popular opinion to deserve the wise man's attention, as there is enough to encourage the vicious man, when he is overwhelmed by popular indignation, to hope to creep back into power again.

"The popular mind is fickle, and does not remain keyed up to moral purpose, but there is no reason why a victory cannot be followed up in a political, as in a military campaign.

"We need to-day to follow up our reform victory by doing four things to perpetuate it: First, to encourage everything in religion, ethical culture, and personal example that may create a healthy atmosphere, in which the things that have cursed us cannot live.

"Second, to prove that patriotism is not a lost art; that men can be trained to look upon public service as something better than a private steal.

"Third, to preserve and strengthen the organizations which have helped us to win this victory of the ballot box.

"Fourth, to remember that all of reform we have so far got is an opportunity, and we lose the whole if we do not improve that."

THE TIGER IS IN A CAGE.

Dr. Iglehart Is Confident that Three Years' Starving Will Finish Him.

The Rev. Dr. Ferd C. Iglehart preached last evening at the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church on the election results. He said:

"In the moral redemption of New-York, God called a humble minister of His, who, taking his life in his hand, faced colossal vice and brought it down. His first sermon was the bugle note that aroused the public conscience. Other sermons were the hand with which he smote the mask of hypocrisy from the face of official fraud. The votes of Tuesday were the echo of his gospel of good news. He had against him 10,000 saloons, 20,000 office holders, and 100,000 voters of Tammany Hall. But he had right on his side, and that proved stronger than all.

"Many of the ministers did good service in the fight—Protestant ministers, Catholic priests, and Jewish rabbis appealing to the same conscience, and trusting the same Jehovah. It would be a beautiful thing for the citizens to give Dr. Parkhurst some tangible evidence of their gratitude, but whatever may be done in this direction his fame is secure.

"The newspapers have exerted untold power in exposing the villains. They have thrown flashlights into the dens of official vice. Dr. Parkhurst would have been as powerless as a child without the articles and editorials of the daily papers.

"The Lexow committee, Mr. Goff, and others did much to stir public indignation. Republicans did their duty. Many Democrats stood by the right—40,000 of them. The Committee of Seventy was the committee of safety.

"Since the war there has been no such vindication of the right of the people to govern themselves. The victory of free government is magnificent. It has toned up public morals. It has strengthened every church and every character.

"Let us prepare for victory. Leading criminals should be sent to prison. The Legislature will give the Mayor power to declare offices vacant, but the incompetent and corrupt men will offer themselves to Mr. Strong for appointment. They must be rejected. The tiger has lost his tail, but he is alive still. He has only been taken off the town and put in a cage. It is likely that his three years' starving will finish him."

DR. ABBOTT SPEAKS PLAINLY.

Calls Hill the Most Dangerous Man Since the Days of Aaron Burr.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott preached an interesting sermon in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last evening, on "Some Lessons from the Late Election." He said:

"Tammany Hall was intrenched, and there appeared to be no hope of dislodgment. One man stood against it, and he appeared to stand in vain. A committee of investigation had been appointed, but the Governor had vetoed the bill by which the committee was created, and investigation seemed to be at an end.

"In this city a politician who had had power for many years had been thrown out, and came back more powerful than before. In Gravesend corruption prevailed, and was acquiesced in by both parties. The Democratic Party in the State appeared to be in absolute power. At the head was a man the most dangerous since the days of Aaron Burr.

"To-day the man in Kings County who was almost omnipotent is in Sing Sing. To-day this city has a man at the head whom we delight to honor. He administers the affairs of the City Government in the interest of honesty and humanity.

"Across the river the power of Tammany is broken, and those who once were all-powerful are asking what they shall do to earn their bread.

"The man in the State who has ruled the party has been defeated by the largest majority, with one exception, that I can recall.

"It is a revolution. There are reasons for it; there is a moral significance in it. We have seen the forces for right gathering, and the forces for right are greater than those for evil.

"I do not think America has witnessed a more heroic character than Charles H. Parkhurst. I am glad I have not waited to say it until now. I have said it before. He has gone almost alone, plunged into the slums and the sewers, stood it for two years, with no newspaper to sanction his work, and with most of us believing that he was mistaken, and yet with consciences ready to respond to him.

"If McKane had stolen ballots in secret, he might have been the boss to-day; but when he did it openly, the people arose and put him where he now is. When Hill and Maynard sanctioned the robbing of the returns, the Nation was aroused, and it did not stop with one, but it continued its work with the other."

AS A TRIBUTE TO DR. PARKHURST.

Dr. Eaton Suggests a Permanent Society to Purify Politics.

The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, preached yesterday morning on "The Wicked in Hiding."

He touched on the proposed plan of rewarding Dr. Parkhurst. In his opinion, a fitting tribute would be a permanent organization, whose work should be devoted to the purification of politics in this city and the instruction of the young in the duties of citizenship.

As it was with Babylon and Rome, so it was with New-York. The handwriting on the wall in both cases was disregarded. When this city teemed with corruption, and men of righteousness battled for reform, the world scoffed at them; but now that their position had been set right, the world rightly did them honor.

"It is not," he said, "for us to erect a stone monument or arch, to be added to the list of monstrosities that already disfigure our public squares.

"Florence had its Savanarola, and we of modern times have our Parkers and Parkhursts, whose devoted and unselfish services make a larger contribution to the good of the community than all the advantages of commerce and the beauties of literature and art.

"The best monument to the man whose bravery and faith in God are unquestioned is a permanent organization whose aim shall be to keep politics on a higher level and inculcate in the minds of the young the duties of citizenship.

"Oh, the beauty of a clear conscience! Those who sin and imagine they can escape the consequences of their acts on this earth are wrong. Think of the restless nights those in power in this city who have done wrong have passed! Every ring at the doorbell might bring news of their detection. Justice is not delayed, and judgment is operative. Better a confessed criminal than one running away from justice, whose agony of mind is awful."

DR. PARKHURST DID NOT PREACH.

He Will Leave To-day for a Two Weeks' Stay at Lakewood.

Several hundred persons who had intended attending the service at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday morning went away disappointed when they were informed that Dr. Parkhurst was indisposed and that Prof. Brown of the Union Theological Seminary would speak. The church was little more than half filled.

Prof. Brown said that the result of the election would bring about a more righteous society. "We can pray 'Thy kingdom come' with more confidence than if things had gone the other way," he said.

Prof. Brown paid a tribute to Dr. Parkhurst's work. He said:

"There are men who have worked in loneliness to the end. They began the herculean task two years ago, for no prize but the hope of success, and at last succeeded in waking us up. This is not a time for making distinctions, but, though I am speaking in the plural, I am thinking in the singular, and we must praise God for such a man."

At the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's house, 133 East Thirty-fifth Street, it was said that the doctor had been suffering from a heavy cold, from which he had now recovered, but was still hoarse. He will leave this city to-day for Lakewood, where he will remain for two weeks.

WHAT A CHANGE SINCE TUESDAY.

Dr. MacArthur Accounts for the Tiger's Subdued Demeanor.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur spoke last evening at Calvary Baptist Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, on "The Great Municipal Outcry." He said:

"A little time ago Tammany was self-reliant, reckless, derisive. The vile organization paraded its infamy before an astonished and aroused people. It was bold, blatant, defiant. It betrayed innocence, it rewarded crime, it enthroned vice, it derided virtue. It was ignorant, vulgar, vicious. Its shameless wickedness made the head sick and the heart faint.

"To-day Tammany lies at the feet of justice, whining for mercy. Some of her vile leaders may go across the ocean, but they ought to go up the river. They ought to be made to join some of their copartners, who, for some time, at least, are where their vileness is hidden from view, and where their versatility for evil has but a small sphere for exercise.

"God be praised for the glorious victory! One of the first causes of the great victory was the recent revelations before the Lexow committee of this vile organization's wickedness. It intensified the disgust of the community with its vileness, and they arose. The reign of coarse, vulgar, brutal men is over. Thank God, a new era is dawning on our great city, and the foreign element is not so hopeless a factor as many had supposed.

"The great moral sentiment aroused by the A. P. A. question did not have the effect desired by ex-Gov. Hill. It is a question which should not have been introduced into any political campaign. Ex-Gov. Hill made the political mistake of his life when he introduced religious bigotry into the domain of moral necessity, and Mr. Hill has received his rebuke for so doing."

"THE WAKE OF TAMMANY HALL."

The Tiger Committed to the Grave by the Rev. George J. Mingins.

The Rev. George J. Mingins spoke at the Union Tabernacle, in West Thirty-fifth Street, last evening, on "The Wake of Tammany Hall." He said:

"I said to you a week ago that an outraged city was beginning to think. I also said that it would be many long years before we would have another chance to twist the tiger's tail. I repeat that to-night. We have twisted the tiger's tail off, and the tiger is dead.

"Since Tuesday night, the Republicans have been going around like long-eared donkeys, claiming that they did it all. That is not so. For the first time in thirty years the people have been thinking, and the people, irrespective of party, carried the reform ticket to victory.

"The infamous Tammany ring is so dead that I would not spend 10 cents to save its corrupt soul. Tammany will never revive. Other corrupt and wicked politicians may gain power, but Tammany never will.

"Even the great leader, Croker, admits that, and he don't care much; he got all the money he wanted, and is willing to quit. Before election, he saw defeat ahead, and said: 'We won't win; the people have got their thinking caps on.'

"The people had done a little thinking years ago, Tammany would have long been dead. Tammany drew its power from the slums, and on Tuesday even the slums did some thinking, and went back on Tammany. Even the Bowery says the tiger is dead.

"Tammany Hall has damned more souls than all the churches have saved. The tiger of Tammany Hall is dead, and, inasmuch as it has pleased God to kill the tiger, we herewith commit his body to the grave. Dust to dust, ashes to ashes. Amen."

GREATER NEW-YORK'S OPPORTUNITY.

The Rev. J. F. Carson on the Overthrow of Corrupt Government.

"Greater New-York's Splendid Opportunity" was the subject of the sermon delivered by the Rev. James F. Carson in the Central Presbyterian Church, Tompkins and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, last evening. He said:

"New-York last week approached her crisis. Good men trembled for the issue. New York had become the victim of political criminals. Municipal corruption reached its climax under the reign of the Crokers and Sheehans and Divvers and Kochs.

"They trampled all morality under their feet. Their creed was greed. They reaped rich harvests of revenue from the black fields of crime. The people were almost ready to confess their utter helplessness, when a prophet arose. God called him from the seclusion of his study and the quiet of his pastorate, and gave him a prophet's vision and a prophet's heroism.

"Single-handed, opposed by men and papers that now honor him, he went forth to deliver New-York from its thralldom. For months he pressed on in his divine mission, faithfully, heroically, successfully, notwithstanding the tides of ridicule and scorn and opposition that for so many months surged and swelled and roared like an angry sea around him.

"To one man more than to all other men and forces is due the success of the battle for reform, and that one man is Charles Henry Parkhurst.

"It will never be forgotten that it was a minister that led the crusade against municipal corruption, and that is as it should be. The time is past when the pulpit is to be regarded simply as a sort of an annex to the Dorcas Society. The preacher is throwing away the blinders which a conservative ecclesiasticism put upon him, and which allowed him to look straight ahead, even into eternity, but which prevented him from noting what was transpiring about him. The preacher is assuming his divine status and becoming a prophet of God, a man who will speak for God and deliver God's message in all circles of modern life.

"There are some who deprecate a discussion of public matters in the pulpit, lest the purity of the pulpit be tarnished and the sacredness of the sanctuary be assailed. But when the officials of a city are found taking tribute from vice, taking the wage of woman's dishonor, and taxing human ruin, it would be the infamy of the pit for the pulpit to keep silence. The solicitude of Tammany Hall and some interested politicians for the purity of the pulpit of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church and other churches was one of the very touching things of the recent campaign.

"But when, under the leadership of the pulpit, there was unearthed the depth of infamy to which the city officials had sunk, the reason of that solicitude became apparent. When the people realized the awful infamy these officials a thrill of horror and indignation swept over the city. That thrill reached its climax on Tuesday last, and New-York was delivered from the thralldom of crime, and the rule of the criminals.

"It was not a political victory. It was a victory for the Ten Commandments. The battle fought on Tuesday was not for party ascendancy. It was a moral contest. Political problems were shelved; the fires of partisanship were put out. The individuality of the candidates was forgotten. Principles were to the front. The battle was clear cut. It was a fight between righteousness and wickedness; between political corruption and Christian Americanism; between the law-abiding and the law-defying forces, and righteousness, Americanism, and the law triumphed.

"The message which the election of last Tuesday has sent ringing through the country is this: The vicious and the criminal elements in a community cannot triumph when the conscience and the manhood of the community has been aroused. That message is a tonic. It will carry hope and inspiration to thousands of misgoverned cities and towns throughout the land. This is Greater New-York's splendid opportunity—to so govern itself that the cities of the land and of the world shall be swung into line for political righteousness. And this is the obligation of our citizenship. It is this that New-York has called its new officers."

In referring to the excise law, he said:

"The officials of Brooklyn say they will do nothing to enforce the excise law. That is anarchy in its essence, and of as pure a type as was ever seen in Chicago, only it does not carry the danger signal. But give me the red flag of anarchy, rather than the anarchy of that recent ingenious order that plants its deadly blows at the very foundations of our civic life. If you have a law, enforce it."

To Make Reform Permanent.

The Rev. J. V. Saunders preached yesterday morning at the Seventh Street Presbyterian Church on the result of the election. His text was "What Next?" He said:

"We have all been deeply interested in the issue of the election, and rejoice that our Municipal Government was rescued from evil hands. Previous to the election it was a question whether there was sufficient moral stamina left in the people to redeem the city and prove themselves capable of self-government.

"We are now equally interested to know how the good accomplished can be made permanent. Some are proposing to build a monument to the leader; others recommend the building of a tabernacle for Dr. Parkhurst, and still others say that a professor's chair should be endowed in his honor.

"To me, however, it seems the best thing to do is that those whom the people have elected should show by the faithful performance of their duty that the votes of the people have not been misplaced."

A Spasmodic Reform.

The Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, at the close of his morning sermon in St. George's Church, commented on the results of the election. He put the blame for the condition of affairs which existed on the moral men of the community, who had been more anxious to make money than to see that the Municipal Government was kept pure. He said in part:

"How do you account for this uprising of the people? It is simply that they have been electrified into spasmodic health; men and women who have been passive, and who have been supremely taken up with their own lives, have rallied themselves together for the moment to clear this city of corruption. Yes, this condition of affairs has been possible because of your complacency and of your forgetfulness of your first duty to mankind, to help your fellowman."

Work for 2,500 Persons.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Nov. 11.—Cheney Brothers, the big silk manufacturers of South Manchester, announced yesterday, that they would on Monday start a number of important departments of their mills on full time. The throwing, winding, warping, and velvet-weaving departments will start on full time, and all other departments in the mills will begin running fifty hours per week, instead of forty-eight hours. All departments will soon be running on full time. The firm believes that there will be no interference with the present tariff for at last three years, and feels safe in manufacturing for future demand. The mills employ 2,500 hands.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Among our Etageres are some charmingly fantastic Louis Quinze pieces.

They have light flutings, delicate feet, and unusual compartments, arranged in the most graceful way imaginable. Their adornment of porcelain plaques, painted in soft and varied colors and framed with gold arabesques in relief, characterize them.

The workmanship of each is worthy our reputation.

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GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

"HISTORY OF FLAGELLATION," "AMERIcan Buccaneers," Burton's "Melancholy Anatomized," "Days of Bruce." PRATT, 9th Av., 12th St.

BROMO CAFFEINE

CURES ALL KINDS OF HEADACHES. SOLD EVERYWHERE 10 CENTS

The Danger Comes

In cases of Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, and other wasting diseases when the patient has been reduced in flesh and strength and begins the toilsome climb to health. Here Hood's Sarsaparilla finds its place. It enriches the blood, strengthens the nerves, gives tone to the digestive organs, and builds up the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure headache, indigestion.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL pays the highest prices for the best obtainable matter in all its departments. It caters to intelligent people and is in a position to command the best thoughts of the best writers and the services of the most distinguished artists.

It has a larger circulation than any other magazine in the world—more than six hundred thousand copies each issue.

10 cents a copy
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All Newsdealers
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Solid Silver

Never has our assortment of Tableware, our own manufacture, been as complete as at present, including everything required for use at or decoration of the table.

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37 Union Square, N. Y.

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MURDERED WITH A POKER

CHARLES MULLER, A WATCHMAN, BEATEN TO DEATH.

He Was Employed Nights in the Empire Stone Works—A Policeman Found the Body Several Hours After the Crime Had Been Committed—Signs of a Terrible Conflict—An Employe of the Firm Under Arrest.

Charles Muller, a Swiss, who was sixty years old and a watchman, was slain some time Saturday night in the one-story frame office of John Cullen's Empire Stone Works, in East One Hundred and Seventh Street, near First Avenue.

The murder was committed with a hook poker, such as is used in raking out self-feeding stoves.

The crime was an atrociously brutal one, as the murderer literally beat out his victim's brains and struck many more blows than were necessary to kill.

A motive for the crime is lacking, as Muller was not known to have an enemy, and his money and other possessions, which he had when he went on duty, were in his pockets when they were searched.

The most acceptable theory is that Muller, either on entering the office, found an intruder or one came in while he was warming himself at the stove, and that in attempting to eject the person he was attacked and killed.

From the appearance of the office, which was splashed in every place with blood, the murderer carried away ample traces of the butchery, and some of the detectives say that no sober man would have so wantonly used the weapon that did the killing.

Acting, perhaps, on this theory, Capt. Josiah A. Westervelt of the Twenty-eighth Precinct ordered last night the arrest of John Rotchford of 413 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, who is a driver employed by Light and Lowther, stone dealers.

Rotchford was almost in a condition of delirium from liquor when he was locked up in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station House, and in constant tremor. Without being questioned, he kept repeating:

"Why should I hurt the old man? Why should I touch him?"

Rotchford's clothes were not carefully examined, but they did not appear to be stained, and his face and hands were clean. Capt. Westervelt would not explain why he had ordered Rotchford to be arrested, but he said that he believed another arrest would be made, and that in some way both prisoners would be implicated in the crime.

Muller was a steady man of fine appearance, robust, and young-looking. He was born in the Canton of Schaffhausen, and came to America in 1864. He lived with his wife at 2,085 Second Avenue. They had no children, but were very happy, and their neat apartment was well furnished.

Muller was janitor last Winter in a house in East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. Five months ago he became watchman for Cullen, and was allowed to look after A. Engel & Sons' cigar factory, and P. Claus & Co.'s dynamo works, near by, in One Hundred and Seventh Street.

The neighborhood is infested with tramps and dishonest persons, and is one of the most lonely districts in Harlem.

Muller was a bit taciturn and made no acquaintances. Even the policemen on the beats were unable to get more than a passing nod from him.

He was devoted to his wife, who is an invalid because of an injury to one of her legs. He went on duty at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to return home at 6 A. M., and it was his wife's custom to take him a lunch in the early evening.

Saturday afternoon he went away to return shortly after 7 o'clock. He told his wife that it was a bad night, and said that as she was ailing it would be better for her to stay at home. He took his lunch along. This was the last Mrs. Muller saw of her husband alive.

Policeman George E. Parker had East One Hundred and Seventh Street for a beat when he turned out at midnight Saturday night. He says that in trying his doors he found that of Cullen's office closed and locked at about 1 A. M. yesterday. Two hours later the door was closed, but not locked. Supposing that Muller was inside, he did not enter.

The door was partly open at 5 A. M. Parker called to Muller, and, receiving no answer, entered, struck a match, and discovered that the watchman had been killed.

The old man lay doubled up on the floor. Near him was the poker, bent and covered with blood. The body was cold and the blood coagulated, so that the crime appeared to have been committed several hours before.

An examination of the body showed that not only had blows rained on the head, but that Muller had defended himself, and that there had been a struggle.

The knuckles of both hands had been cut to the bone by blows with the poker, the forehead was laid open, and the nose and cheek were lacerated, while the back of the head was beaten in with at least half a dozen blows, each of which drove the hook of the poker through the skull.

The body was taken to John Reilly's undertaking place, 2,089 Second Avenue, after $20 and some effects had been taken by Capt. Westervelt. In compliance with the rules, Police Headquarters was notified, and Inspector McLaughlin detailed Central Office Detectives Doran and Price to assist Capt. Westervelt and Detective Taylor.

They took note of every trace of the crime in Cullen's office and searched the neighborhood, but had not at midnight last night made further progress than to place Rotchford in custody and adopt as a theory that a quarrel with some one who trespassed in the office brought about the killing.

The only person found who saw Muller on his post late on Saturday night was Theodore Foster of 341 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, who spoke to him between 11 and 12 o'clock.

INGERSOLL TALKS ABOUT THE BIBLE.

A Large Audience Hears His Views Concerning the Scriptures.

A large audience assembled in the Star Theatre last night to hear what Col. Robert G. Ingersoll had to say in his new lecture, which has the Bible for its subject. He said he had read the book from beginning to end, and asked if it was a moral book.

"It upholds slavery," he said, "and sanctions polygamy. If Jehovah had been civilized, he would have put in place of the commandment about keeping the Sabbath another commandment, to read: 'Thou shalt not enslave thy fellow-man.'

"The Book of Genesis contradicts itself. In the first account, birds and beasts were created before man; in the second, man was created before the beasts and birds. In the first, Adam and Eve were created together; in the second, Adam is made, then the beasts and the birds, and Eve is created from one of Adam's ribs.

"Ecclesiastes, the most thoughtful book in the Bible, was written by an unbeliever. Take out the interpretations, and it is in accordance with the thought of the nineteenth century.

"As to Jehovah's administration: He places man and woman in Eden, and the serpent routs out Jehovah. Then he tried again, but the people grew worse. Then comes the flood. He tries again. Then comes the Tower of Babel. Another failure. Then the Jews are captured by the Egyptians. Another failure. Then they are carried into captivity by the Babylonians. Another failure. Then Jehovah tried again. But Christ is crucified. Another failure. Then he deserted the Jews, and the Jews, deserted by Jehovah, persecuted by the Christians, are the most prosperous people on the earth.

"If the finer gospels of the New Testament were inspired, they must be true and must agree. But they do not. Matthew says nothing about the ascension. Perhaps he did not think it worth mentioning, or did not believe it. Does any rational man believe Christ cast out devils? If Christ said he did, he was an impostor."

Either Might.

From The New-York Weekly.

Mrs. Binks (reading)—Women can endure pain better than men.

Mr. Binks—Who says that—a doctor or a shoemaker?

EVERYBODY can now have

Lamps that will give satisfaction.

For Every "MILLER" LAMP is perfect, whether it costs $1.00 or $100.00, and as we make OVER A THOUSAND styles EVERYBODY CAN FIND DESIGNS TO PLEASE. DON'T BUY lamps BEFORE SEEING "The Miller."

Manufactured by EDWARD MILLER & CO.,

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To warm a room buy a "Miller" Oil Heater.

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Squirrel-Lined Circular.

Style No. 118.

Extra Cape, Alaska Sable, trimmed, cloth covered, 30 in. deep, 110 in. sweep,

$50.

36 in. deep, 120 in. sweep,

$65.

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Squirrel-lined.

Style No. 119.

Cloth or Silk covered, 30 inches long, 100 sweep,

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The Golf Circular.

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Siberian Squirrel lined, 105 sweep. Alaska Sable Collar, cloth or camel's hair cover, 30 to 44 inches long,

$50.

C. C. SHAYNE,

Manufacturer,

124 and 126 West 42d St.

FATHER MURPHY,

THE FAMOUS GOLD CURE PRIEST, LECTURED LAST NIGHT TO AN IMMENSE AUDIENCE IN ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, JERSEY CITY, ON INTEMPERANCE AND ITS CURE.

It was an able and eloquent discourse, and the large audience left highly delighted.

The cures effected in his institutes were so wonderful that the Legislatures of Canada unanimously endowed them in order to help him to extend his work among the poor.

He has cured permanently over twenty thousand people in Canada when every other cure failed. The opening of an institute in Jersey City at 93 Ocean Av. must be a great blessing to this vicinity.

Speaking of his Gold Cure, Bishop Lafleche says:

Rev. Father Murphy, Montreal:

Rev. Father: It is with unmixed pleasure that I bear testimony to the great good your treatment is doing in this country, where intemperance has brought so much ruin and misery. Your institute is certainly destined to heal this social evil, and restore peace and happiness to our people. I beg thus of you, Rev. Father, to receive my hearty congratulations on your immense success, and I cannot say enough to encourage you to continue a work so patriotic and Christian. The many you have cured in this district bless God for the great change you have operated in them. Each

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILLIPS BROOKS OUT OF THE PULPIT.

ESSAYS AND ADDRESSES. Religious, Literary, and Social. By Phillips Brooks, late Bishop of Massachusetts. Edited by the Rev. John Cotton Brooks. New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

This volume contains all of Bishop Brooks's public utterances outside of the pulpit of which records have been preserved that are measurably correct. The essays and orations have been printed from the most authentic sources available. Some have been taken directly or at second hand from manuscripts prepared by the Bishop himself, and some from reports of addresses furnished by stenographers. Those who recall with what rapidity Bishop Brooks was accustomed to speak will readily understand that few of the addresses which were reported by stenographers are preserved in their entirety. These reported addresses are substantially correct, however, and, though they may lack something of the elegant diction of the speaker, they possess a compensating quality in that they give us samples of the Bishop's extemporaneous forms, to which, according to the judgment of his friends, his reputation as an orator chiefly was due.

The wide range of the topics illustrates the broadness of the man. He was a clergyman, but at the same time he was a man of the world in the best sense of the phrase. He once said:

"Whether I look at politics, at government, at social life and the relations of ethics thereto; whether I look at religion, there is only one word that expresses the cord that binds the human race: that word is sympathy. Present and past religion seems to have been developing conditions under which sympathy might work. The characteristic word of the past hundred years has been liberty. Liberty is a negative term; the removal of obstacles, the setting free of conditions under which the essential and absolute and positive power of sympathy, of the relation of man to man under the recognition of their brotherhood, should find its place and expression."

A practical example of the manner in which Bishop Brooks lived up to his preaching we may find in his appearance in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, as a participant in the ceremony of the installation of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott. He said on that occasion:

"I would not think for one moment that there is anything strange in the fact that I should have the privilege of standing before you to-night, that there should be anything strange that a man calling himself by one Christian name should say godspeed to a brother of another name as he starts forth on the great road of a ministry like this."

It was not strange that Phillips Brooks should be in Plymouth Church, assisting in the installation of a Congregational clergyman, but most men of his cloth would have declined to do what he did.

His plea was that men whose hearts were one should not be separated by denominational fences; having a common cause, they should work together, he said. "Is there anything," he asked, "that is going to bring our broken Church together and make it one body of Jesus Christ?" Answering his own question, he said:

"I believe it is nothing but a deeper fidelity within the Church, a more complete energizing of every one of these particles of the Church. It is not by arrangements, it is not by pronunciamentos, it is not by constitutions, it is not by conventions, but when every part of the Church shall be fired by the furnace of its spirit with consecration to the Master, with love of His truth, and with entire love of the souls of men, there shall be nothing left of the disunion, the disruption of Christendom; but the great Christian communion shall build itself with the perfect fidelity of the entire inspired Church."

The same broad spirit manifests itself in the Bishop's treatment of literary and social topics. Everything that worked for the elevation of the human race appealed to his sympathies. Nothing that engaged the attention of the people seemed trivial to him. Some of his addresses were delivered before graduating classes of Boston schools. He had a great fondness for the young, and seemed to enjoy nothing more than the privilege of saying a few words to a body of boys or girls who were about to sever their school ties and go out into the world. His addresses on such occasions are models—short, bright, earnest little talks, full of good advice affectionately bestowed.

There is a seriousness in all of Bishop Brooks's essays and addresses. It is as marked in the beautiful oration he delivered in Brooklyn in 1892 at the celebration by the New-England Society of the two hundred and seventy-second anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims as in the address delivered in Plymouth Church. This seriousness was a part of the Bishop's character. He was an earnest, whole-souled fellow, whose energies all were devoted to the one purpose of his life. He could afford to be serious, for he was able to clothe the most serious thoughts with fascinating literary dress, so that while he preached he charmed. The Pilgrim oration in Brooklyn already referred to and the oration delivered at Andover, Mass., at the dedication of the hall memorial of Andover's war heroes may be cited as excellent examples of his literary composition. If he had another thing in his favor besides his power to express himself with strength and elegance—if he was a marvelous orator—it none the less is true that in the bare words that he spoke, as we find them in this volume, there is an irresistible charm.

ENGLAND FROM EDWARD I. TO HENRY VII.

SOCIAL ENGLAND. By various writers. Edited by H. D. Traill. Vol. II. From the Accession of Edward I. to the Death of Henry VII. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $8.50.

The second volume of the work which Mr. Traill intelligently edits continues to clarify into invincible facts the record of the progress of the people of England in religion, laws, learning, arts, industry, commerce, science, literature, and manners. It is in four chapters, and relates to the consolidation of the Kingdom, in 1274-1348; the Black Death and its effects, in 1348-1399; the close of the Middle Ages, (1399-1485,) and the beginnings of Modern England, (1485-1509.)

There is no artificiality in this classification, the rallying points of which are the individuality of the three Edwards, the subjugation of Wales, the suppression of the Templars, and foundations of the universities in the first period; the years of truce, the work of Wickliffe and Chaucer, and commercial history in the second; the decadence of temporal Church sovereignty in the third, and in the fourth the new learning of Colet and Erasmus, the American discoveries, and the printing press.

It is in its last chapter that the volume, after halting among the intricacies of the periods best explored and best known because they have been most persistently qualified as ancient or dark, attains its greatest interest. The reign of Henry VII., founder of the strong Tudor dynasty, the rise of the Commons, the scholastic legal education, the discoveries of the Cabots, the teaching of Greek at Oxford, the work of Caxton and Wynkyn de Worde, and all the marks of new ideas and new influences are here faithfully recorded as marks of a time of transition. Historians have not usually observed the delicate distinction which this point of view implies. It was not yet the rise of modern civilization, but a gray dawn, destructive rather than illuminating.

The printing press was at first almost paralyzing to literature; the new learning needed protection and refrained from hostility against dogmas; the monasteries were objects of reform for Morton and Warham, but their movement was ineffectual until revived by Wolsey; the nobles were discredited, but there was no change in their ranks until after fifty years of popular despotism. The history of Henry VII. was not dull, as it has been described; on the contrary, it was varied and dramatic, but it is sadly lacking in natural contemporary evidence. André was a mere panegyrist, Polydore Virgil wrote several years later, and both were foreigners. Henry VII. had traits of a mediaeval ruler; he was tolerant, perhaps because he had been in exile, and was a just and able sovereign.

The writer of the history of his reign, in this volume A. L. Smith, describes with intelligently appreciative comments his taking of the crown on the battlefield of Bosworth, not to claim the realm by conquest, but to make manifest the verdict of the God of Battles in his favor; his banishment of the Queen dowager to a nunnery after the pretension of Lambert Simnel to be regarded as Edward Plantagenet; his practical acceptance of lessons taught by his enemies, and the diplomacy with which he avoided the risks of foreign war while his throne was insecure. Much of this diplomacy is inexcusable, but his alliances with Scotland on the one side, and with Burgundy and Castile on the other, built a wall of brass about England.

England had no standing army but Yeomen of the Guard and Gentlemen at Arms, formed by Henry VII., and placed under his direct influence. Foreign war troops were raised by voluntary enlistments made through the medium of noblemen, who bound themselves by indenture to serve the King "for a fixed sum, and for a fixed price for fixed wages." The King's policy was to destroy the custom of livery and maintenance which had imposed itself upon the old national system, and to render the county levies free from all baronial influence and loyal to himself. He revived the militia system, compelling counties to supply a certain number of men according to their needs, and Mr. Hassall, in his review of this department of the reign's work, testifies to the wisdom of the policy.

The Wars of the Roses extinguished the flickering light of English sculpture and made for a century the history of English painting a blank, but the King was the first English ruler since Henry III. who cared in the slightest degree for art. He has the credit of inviting Jan Gossaert, the painter, to England, and it was under his reign that the best examples of medallic portraiture since the time of Constantine were coined.

The growth of the common English tongue from the dialect of London changed in character from the Southern and Saxon to Midland and Anglican; the influence of literature, the agriculture, the trade and industry of a time when an artisan earned two or three shillings a week by working eight hours a day, and the prices of necessities were, on an average, about one-twelfth of what they are at present; the public health and the social life are the other elements of the history of the period, and they are, with their copious bibliographical references, made in this work as easily accessible to students as the definitions of a dictionary.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The Frederick A. Stokes Company, which has not been much given heretofore to the publication of novels, brings out in a neat 12mo, with red muslin covers and gilt stamping, a story called, "In the Midst of Alarms," by Robert Barr. It excites one's curiosity immediately, for the novelists of to-day adapt their titles frequently from Shakespeare and Tennyson, but have ignored Cowper. The time of this narrative is 1866. There is a prefatory chapter in Buffalo, and the scene is then transferred to the "ridge road," in Welland County, Ontario, a dozen miles or so back from Fort Erie. The plot is simplicity itself. A New-York journalist needing a rest is joined by an old schoolfellow, a professor in University College, Toronto, and they set out to find a camping place. They meet two girls, in their brief vacation, and when the story ends two marriages are in prospect. Neither of the heroes is over-agreeable. The journalist is an exaggerated specimen of a much-abused class—conceited, superficial, vulgar, and even unscrupulous—and the taciturnity and pedantry of the other fellow are not pleasant. The girls are very natural and charming, and so are all the Canadian types, true to the life in that portion of Ontario, which is so much like New-York State, and yet so unlike it. The Methodist protracted meeting and the blacksmith's shop symposium are admirable rustic pictures. The author has imagination, humor, and power of description. The incident of the Fenian invasion is well treated. The qualities he lacks, however, are moderation and a sense of proportion.

—The memoir of Maria Edgeworth, which was prepared by Mrs. Edgeworth and privately printed many years ago, has not only been carefully edited for publication by Augustus T. C. Hare, but will have a preface by Hare. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will have the book ready in a short time.

—Sir Edward Strachey's Atlantic papers, "Talk at a Country House," will be issued soon in book form by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

—Edward Vizetelly has made a new translation of Daudet's "Fromont Jeune et Risler Aine," which will be published in London with eighty-eight wood engravings from drawings by George Roux. There will also be an edition de luxe, with twenty full-page etchings.

—Percival Lowell has in preparation a new book on the East, which he calls "Occult Papers; or, the Way of the Gods." It relates to the Shinto faith, and is the result of personal investigation.

—G. P. Putnam's Sons have just completed their charming Ariel edition of Shakespeare, which is issued not only in attractive leather binding, but in garnet cloth at nearly one-half the price of the leather. This edition is bound both in sets of forty volumes and in sets of twenty. Than this series nothing could be more convenient to carry or more agreeable to read.

—A volume entitled "Margaret Arnold's Christmas, and Other Stories," by Mary D. Brine, is announced by E. P. Dutton & Co. Several artists contribute illustrations.

—A copy of Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit" in the original parts as issued was sold in Londodn recently for $10.

—"The Great Refusal; Letters of a Dreamer in Gotham" is the title of a book by Paul E. More soon to be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., which is described as "a romance told in letters and verses to the lady who inspires them."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE ART OF THOMAS HARDY. By Llionel Johnson. With a portrait etched from life by William Strang and a Bibliography by John Lane. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

GOETHE'S FAUST. From the German. By John Anster, LL. D. With an Introduction by Burdett Mason. Illustrated by Frank M. Gregory. 8vo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50.

VILLIERS DE L'ISLE ADAM. His Life and Works. From the French of Vicomte Robert du Protavice de Heussey. By Lady May Loyd. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

BECKET. By Alfred, Lord Tennyson. Illustrated by F. C. Gordon. 8vo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

THE EARLY PUBLIC LIFE OF WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE. Four Times Prime Minister. 12mo. With Three Portraits. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

A BOOK OF FAIRY TALES. Retold by S. Baring-Gould. With Pictures by A. J. Gaskin. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

A BACHELOR MAID. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. Illustrated by Irving R. Wiles. 12mo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.50.

A FARM IN FAIRYLAND. By Laurence Housman. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

THE BLUE RIBBON. What Thomas Edward Murphy has done for the Promotion of Personal Temperance. By Arthur Reed Kimball. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

SAINT AND SINNER; OR, IN PASSION'S THRALDOM. By Fanny May. 12mo. New-York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. Paper, 50 cents.

THE RECOLLECTIONS OF GEOFFRY HAMLYN. By Henry Kingsley. Two volumes. 18mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

THE MEANING OF HISTORY, AND OTHER HISTORICAL PIECES. By Frederic Harrison. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.25.

A SUNLESS HEART. Two volumes in one. 12mo. New-York: Ward, Locke & Bowden.

PHILIP AND HIS WIFE. By Margaret Deland. 16mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

THREE BOYS ON AN ELECTRICAL BOAT. By John Trowbridge. 16mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

MAELCHO. A Sixteenth Century Narrative. By H. Emily Lawless. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

IN THE MIDST OF ALARMS. By Robert Barr. 16mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

AS YOU LIKE IT and THE COMEDY OF ERRORS. Ariel Edition of Shakespeare. 24mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth. 40 cents per volume.

THE ROAD TO WEALTH LEADS THROUGH THE SOUTH. Solid Facts from Settlers Along the Line. By E. C. Robertson. 12mo. Cincinnati: E. C. Robertson & Co.

MARIE. By Laura E. Richards. 12mo. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. 50 cents.

FAMOUS MUSICIANS ON LA CHAMPAGNE.

Ysaye, the Belgian Violinist; Manen, the Boy Violinist, and the De Reszkes.

Westward the musicians take their way. Saturday witnessed the advent of Mr. Abbey's tuneful company, and yesterday La Champagne brought another contingent of the votaries of melody.

The most notable of those on La Champagne was the Belgian violinist, Eugene Ysaye, who has made a series of successful tours through Europe, and who will on Nov. 16 make his first bow to an American audience at the Carnegie Music Hall.

Ysaye was born at Liege, Belgium, thirty-eight years ago. He is a man of large stature, with long, flowing hair, and the general air of an artist. He is the second son of a family of distinguished musicians, and received his first lessons from his father, Nicolas Ysaye, who was also an author and composer. He is a pupil of Vieuxtemps.

Ysaye's first great triumph came when, in Russia a few years ago, he appeared at a grand festival which was given before the Russian Imperial Society, under the direction of Rubinstein. The latter then pronounced the young violinist a "master of masters," and his fame went abroad. His talents have earned for him the decorations of Knight of the Order of Leopold, Officer of Public Instruction of France, Knight of the Legion of Honor of Russia, Knight of the Crown of Italy, and Knight of the Oak Crown of Holland.

Ysaye's appearance at the Carnegie Music Hall Nov. 16 will be with the Philharmonic Society. On the following Sunday evening he will play at the Metropolitan Opera House with the Seidl Orchestra, after which he will leave New-York for a short tour, playing at Buffalo, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. His third appearance here will be made with the Synphony Society, Dec. 7 and 8. He will next be heard with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, of which Gericke is conductor, and the Damrosch Orchestra in Boston and Philadelphia, and with Theodore Thomas in Chicago. At each place Ysaye will be assisted by Miss Theodora Pfaffin, soprano, and Aimé Lachaume, pianist.

There was also on La Champagne the boy violinist, Juanito Manen, whose performances abroad have attracted much attention. Juanito was born in Barcelona, Spain, in 1884. His father, who was a musician, gave him lessons in piano playing, and also set him at work at studying the violin at an early age. At seven he was able to play many of Bach's fugues on the piano, and had advanced to considerable proficiency in performance on the violin. His father appears to have been inclined to push him to his utmost, and so the boy began the study of harmony and composition, but was obliged to give this up, as violin practice demanded his attention.

At nine he made his first appearance on the concert platform, at Valencia, with great success. The praise received by the boy caused his father to decide wisely that the little fellow had better confine his work to one instrument, and the violin was chosen. On June 3, 1893, the boy gave two concerts in the royal palace. He then went to Lisbon, where he gave four concerts, and then sailed for Buenos Ayres. He gave a series of concerts there, and then traveled to Montevideo, where he appeared five times. He next went to Rio Janeiro, but the revolution was in progress, so the boy and his father recrossed the ocean to Genoa. His next trip was to Cuba, and thence to Mexico. In the latter country he gave fourteen concerts. His playing has been very highly praised by the Spanish critics.

Juanito has visited America before, but has not yet appeared before an audience in this country. He will make his début Thursday night in the Mendelssohn Glee Club rooms, West Fortieth Street.

Edouard and Jean de Reszke completed the musical contingent brought by La Champagne. The brothers return from a successful season abroad. They will appear at the Metropolitan Opera House Monday night.

Typhoid at Amherst College.

From The Boston Herald.

John Pickett Trask, aged twenty-one, of Beverly, a member of the senior class at Amherst College, died Thursday night of typhoid fever. Six other students are either threatened with typhoid fever or have been attacked by it, and the college authorities are unable to find a cause for the epidemic.

GERMANY DOES NOT LIKE IT

STRONG PROTESTS AGAINST HAMMERSTEIN'S PREFERMENT.

All the Liberals Angered by His Appointment to be Minister of Agriculture—Venomous Comments by Many of the Unofficial Newspapers—Emperor William in an Unenviable Position—He Finds It Necessary to Make Explanations.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—Freiherr von Hammerstein, the high-tariff Feudal Agrarian, has entered the Ministry of Agriculture amid the fears and reproaches of all liberal Germany. The gazetting of his appointment has stirred bad blood throughout the empire. It provoked so many venomous comments from the unofficial newspapers that the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung felt moved yesterday to publish a general defense of the Government's course in the present crisis. The burden of the article was that the German dailies erred in attacking men, and should withhold their criticisms until they should learn the nature of the measures to be introduced by the new Ministers.

The National Zeitung, National Liberal, replies: "The choice of Freiherr von Hammerstein is deplorable in itself. What measures are to be expected from a man who has identified himself with the active agitation of the Agrarians, and has negotiated for the restoration of the Guelph Fund to the Duke of Cumberland?"

In his Freisinnige Zeitung, Eugen Richter says, in a defiant article:

We desire an explanation of the role which Herr von Lucanus, chief of his Majesty's civil Cabinet, played in the shuffling of the cards before this Ministerial crisis. It is declared publicly and credibly that Herr von Lucanus, before the crisis, approached in a most unparalleled way Prince Bismarck, Count von Caprivi, Prince Hohenlohe, and several Ministers, to sound their opinions on certain subjects.

Richter does not dare to accuse the Emperor directly of preparing the dramatic wreck of his Cabinet, but he asks significantly: "What business had Herr von Lucanus to meddle thus with the Ministers? What were his aims? Who put him up to this sort of work?"

Emperor William undoubtedly has got himself into an unenviable position. He has found it necessary to explain the crisis even to his closest ally and family friend, the Grand Duke of Baden. On the eve of Caprivi's fall, the Grand Duke was in Berlin, and was convinced that all was harmony between Chancellor and Emperor. He left the city at once, but, before his express train could land him in Carlsruhe, everything was upset, Caprivi and Eulenburg had gone, and the whole Cabinet was shaking.

The Grand Duke was thoroughly angered, and, under the revulsion of feeling against the Emperor, suddenly appointed Freiherr von Bodmann to be his special envoy at Munich and Stuttgart. His purpose in reviving these obsolete missions was to arrange for a closer understanding among the South German Courts, so that they might watch and influence imperial matters more advantageously. Semi-official newspapers pretend that Bodmann's mission has no bearing on the crisis, but relates solely to South German questions, but it is plain that the Emperor has been forced into a half apologetic position. Prince Hohenlohe's hasty visit to Carlsruhe cannot be explained on any other ground than the necessity of appeasing the Grand Duke.

Prince Hohenlohe will stay in Strassburg four days. The new Governor will meet him there, although he will not enter office for two or three weeks. Prince Hohenlohe on Tuesday will be honored with a farewell demonstration by the civil and military functionaries, the Presidents of the German societies in the Reichsland, the Mayor and Municipal Councilors of Strassburg, and about everybody else except the implacable protesters. Proposals to take part in this official leave taking were discussed by the protestors, but were voted down, although many expressions of esteem and good-will toward Prince Hohenlohe are heard in all the pro-French circles.

Dr. Kayser's retirement from the Colonial Office is attributed to the Emperor's decision to enforce a more energetic policy in colonial regions. His successor, Lieut. Leue, made a good record as Special Commissioner to East Africa in 1893. Under the Emperor's direction he will aim to martialize the colonial administration and reduce the number and influence of civilian officials. The Koelnische Zeitung and the Kreuz-Zeitung agree that a new era in Germany's colonial policy is about to open, and that one of its main objects will be to check British greed of land and trade in Africa. The Kreuz-Zeitung advises that the first step should be the ousting of England from Samoa.

Count von Caprivi is enjoying his holidays with Major von Ebmeyer, his former aide, on the shore of Lake Geneva, and probably is oblivious to the slanders which his enemies still heap upon him. The Volkszeitung remarked, maliciously, several days ago that, although Caprivi left a fortune by the failure of a Berlin bank two or three years since, he had saved enough while in office to buy a large estate near Crossen. The insinuation was repeated, until the Koelnische Zeitung exposed its falseness and dressed down the Volkszeitung editor. The truth is that both in and out of office Caprivi has never been a man of property. As Lieutenant and as General he spent all his pay. He never economized, as he had good reason to realize when he left Berlin, after his dismissal, with just 500 marks in his pocket.

After this small sum was spent, Ebmeyer had to provide for the ex-Chancellor's needs at Montreux. During the four years and a half of Ebmeyer's stewardship he saved 40,000 marks for the Chancellor, and this sum has now been deposited in a German bank to Caprivi's credit. The income from this source and his pension of 18,000 marks are all that Caprivi has. In a bachelor of simple habits, Caprivi will have no difficulty in living within his income; in fact, his total personal expenses have been barely 10,000 marks a year; the rest has gone to his relatives.

As the confusion in the Government increases, the tendency increases to look back with regret on Caprivi's simple, courteous, straightforward methods. In addressing the Catholics of Hildesheim last week, Dr. Lieber, the Clerical leader, said: "It is our duty to address a sympathetic farewell to Count von Caprivi. We Clericals often confronted him with obstinacy, but I must say, and with me all Catholics, that the Count is a worthy and capable man, at once chivalrous and just."

By the Emperor's orders Dr. von Boetticher, Architect Wallot, and eighty military musicians tested yesterday the acoustics of the cupola on the new Reichstag building. The musicians performed the four pieces which are to be played in the opening ceremonies on Dec. 5. The effect was good.

Posing as an art critic, Emperor William recently crossed out the name of Architect Wallot from a list of candidates for the gold medal for art. The Berlin Art Club, composed of artists of the highest repute, has replied by making Wallot an honorary member. The Emperor has offended the artists further by sending Dr. Bosse to rebuke them for asking the Landtag for more money with which to buy pictures for the Berlin galleries. Through Bosse, also, the Emperor has ordered that his "Sang an Aegir" be made a subject of study in the higher Prussian schools.

Mrs. John B. Jackson gave her husband, Secretary of the American Embassy, a birthday dinner on Friday. Among those present were Dr. von Rottenburg, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Col. and Mrs. Savage, Mme. Nordica and her fiancé, Zolten Doehme.

Mrs. Runyon has resumed her "Monday afternoons." Mrs. Boise of Cleveland receives Wednesdays; Mrs. Arnold of New-York, Sundays; Mrs. Willard, Fridays; Mrs. Norfolk of Cleveland, Saturdays; Mrs. Shute, Thursdays; Miss Molten, who is the Secretary of most of the American societies in Berlin, Tuesdays. The Rev. Dr. Dickie of Detroit has succeeded Dr. Stuckenberg as pastor of the American colony. The Americans will abandon soon their old chapel to occupy a more suitable building in the Wilhelmstrasse.

These Americans arrived in Dresden this week: Mrs. Archibald of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Barnwell and Mrs. Wagstaff of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Kable of St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. May of Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. T. Sullivan of Chicago, and Miss Noit and Miss Train of Washington, D. C.

Berlin Anarchists will not hold their customary meetings on the anniversary of the Chicago hangings, because every demonstration of the kind has given the police an excuse to make arrests and house searches. Two or three matinée shows will be given to raise money for the legal defense of comrades, and a few of the hot heads will try to meet in secret to fulminate the usual protest against police tyranny. The Anarchist leaders are said to plan the extension of their reading and debating clubs, which generally are neither molested nor watched by the police.

Boucheron's operetta, "Les Forains," had its first night at the Lurden Theatre last evening. It was not a grand success. The Lessing Theatre has arranged to produce Sardou's "Gesmonde" in German.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK—Fair Monday, increasing cloudiness Tuesday, rain or snow Wednesday, stationary temperature Monday, warmer Tuesday, northwest winds, becoming variable shifting to south Tuesday.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND—Fair Monday, increasing cloudiness Tuesday, conditions favorable for rain Tuesday night or Wednesday morning, stationary temperature Monday, warmer Tuesday, variable winds, shifting by Monday night to south. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA—Fair, warmer in extreme western portions, northwest winds, becoming variable. GEORGIA—Fair, warmer in northern portion, variable winds. EASTERN FLORIDA—Fair, north winds. WESTERN FLORIDA—Fair, warmer, variable winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA—Fair, warmer, winds in southern portion. EASTERN TEXAS—Fair, probably followed by showers near coast, south winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS—Fair, warmer, south winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY—Fair, warmer, south winds. WEST VIRGINIA—Fair, warmer in western portion, winds shifting to south.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA—Fair Monday, rain or snow Tuesday, warmer by Monday night, warmer Tuesday, winds shifting to south. OHIO—Increasing cloudiness, with rain or snow in northern portion by Monday night, warmer, south winds. INDIANA—Increasing cloudiness, with showers in extreme northern portion Monday evening, warmer, south winds. UPPER MICHIGAN—Snow, warmer, increasing south winds. WISCONSIN—Rain or snow, warmer, increasing south winds. MINNESOTA—Rain or snow, warmer Monday, colder Tuesday, increasing south winds. ILLINOIS—Increasing cloudiness and showers in extreme northern portion, warmer Monday, colder by Tuesday evening, increasing south winds. LOWER MICHIGAN—Fair, followed by rain or snow Monday night, warmer Monday, colder by Tuesday evening, increasing south winds. IOWA and MISSOURI—Partly cloudy, warmer, south winds. NORTH DAKOTA—Cloudy, warmer in eastern, cooler in western portion, cold wave in western portion by Monday night, winds shifting to northwest. SOUTH DAKOTA—Cloudy, warmer in central and eastern portions, cooler in extreme southwest portion, cold wave in western portion by Monday night, winds shifting to northwest. NEBRASKA—Partly cloudy, warmer in central and eastern portions, winds shifting to west. KANSAS—Generally fair, warmer in central and eastern portions, southwest winds. COLORADO—Fair, cooler in northern portion Monday evening, west winds. MONTANA—Fair, decidedly colder, cold wave by Monday night, northwest winds.

A storm over the British Northwest Territory and an area of high barometer over the middle plateau region has been attended by a brisk gale, wind on the northeastern slope of the Rocky Mountain slope. An area of high barometer has moved southeastward over the central valleys, attended by a fall in temperature in the districts east of the Mississippi. Generally fair weather has prevailed, but snow flurries are reported in the lake region, extreme Northern New-England, and the Upper Ohio Valley. The northwest low area will move eastward, attended by rising temperature in the central valleys and the western lake region Monday, and in the Atlantic coast States and eastern lake region Tuesday, and will be followed by a cold wave in the Northwestern States by Monday night. Rain or snow is indicated in the Northwest Monday, in the lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley Tuesday, and in the Middle Atlantic and New-England States Wednesday. Warnings of a heavy frost Sunday night were sent to all Florida stations Sunday morning.

Prizes for Dartmouth Students.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 11.—Justin H. Smith of Boston of the class of '77 has given to Dartmouth College a prize yielding $50 a year for extemporaneous speaking. This prize, taken in connection with another which is available for original work, enables the Faculty to establish an exercise in prize speaking in the Winter term, quite distinct in its object from the prize speaking before Commencement. Four seniors will compete in extemporaneous debates, the subject of the debate to be announced on the morning of the speaking. Two juniors and two sophomores will compete in original orations prepared in advance. A first prize of $30 and a second prize of $20 are offered to the seniors who compete in debate, and a first prize of $30 and a second prize of $20 to the juniors and sophomores who compete in orations.

Samuel L. Powers of Boston of the class of '74 has established a scholarship yielding $100 yearly, to be used as an entrance scholarship covering the freshman year. This scholarship is determined by examination, held at the college or at places where examinations are held. Three other scholarships of a like nature, yielding, respectively, $100, $125, and $150, have been provided, which will be available next year. These are all entrance scholarships, covering the freshman year, but they serve to introduce a system of scholarships which continue through the other years, based entirely upon scholarship, though associated with pecuniary need.

Ready for Canning.

From The Portland (Me.) Press.

Mr. John Q. Twitchell of Twitchell, Champlin & Co. had rather an unusual telegram from friends in New-York, Wednesday. It ran as follows: "Can you handle a quantity of tiger meat, for canning?"

Mr. Twitchell telegraphed back: "Have no need for tiger meat."

Telegram Received by Mariani & Co., Paris.

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THE POPE IN NEED OF MONEY

HE SENDS A LETTER TO AMERICAN BISHOPS ABOUT PETER'S PENCE.

A New Arrangement for the Collection in This Country—All Contributions Will Be Sent to Satolli for Transmission to Rome Instead of Being Forwarded Direct—The Hope Is Expressed that This Year American Catholics Will Be Very Liberal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—An interesting and important letter has been received from Rome by the Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. Satolli, to be forwarded by him to the Archbishops, who are to distribute it to their suffragans.

The Peter's pence, heretofore collected each year in every diocese, have been sent directly by the Bishops to Rome. Those collections now must be transmitted to the Delegate. Moreover, any individual who wishes to make in his own name a more liberal contribution than he would ordinarily put in the diocesan collection may do so by addressing it directly to the Pope through the Delegate. Following is the letter of the Pope to the Bishops:

Venerable Brother: Among other efficient means of fostering and providing devotedness to the Roman Pontiff one deserves notice—we mean the financial support given him that he may the more readily provide for the interests of the Church. Since the days of the Apostles the faithful have given in this matter a noble example, which has continued through all the vicissitudes of time and events. This support is justly called Peter's pence. Assuredly, in these latter days, when the rights of the Roman Church are unjustly violated and its former means have ceased, it is a fact worthy of remembrance and commendation that Catholics of almost every nation have been so warm in their attachment to the successor of St. Peter as to come in aid of his honorable destitution. In this concert the faithful of your great country deserve a just need of praise, for under the guidance and exhortation of their Bishops they have given remarkable proofs of the ardor of their faith and the native generosity of their hearts.

Useless then to urge them to further continuance of this custom. Our purpose rather is to point out an arrangement which shall facilitate and, if possible, also increase their generosity. Not long ago, as you know, we thought proper to give your dioceses and your flocks a special pledge of our affection in the establishment of a permanent apostolic delegation, so that there might be constantly in your midst one who should represent our person and manage your more important affairs in our name and with our power.

Now, this institution naturally suggests the new arrangement we should like to make as to Peter's pence. It is this: The collections for this purpose, which each Bishop orders in his diocese, as well as the private contributions that individual Catholics may wish to make to the Holy See, will henceforth be forwarded to and placed to the credit of the Apostolic Delegate residing in Washington; he afterward will remit the sums to us with itemized details.

Your generosity will be most acceptable and opportune just now, for the needs increase day by day with our growing solicitude for the faith, and especially since the publication of our late apostolic letter on unity. We cherish certain projects by which we hope, not without good grounds, to foster and hasten that devoutly-wished consummation, the reunion of Christendom. Such, Venerable Brother, is our wish in this matter. We know well, and daily praise, your willingness to correspond to our counsels and desires. And now we lovingly bestow on yourself, your work, your clergy, your people, the apostolic benediction as a pledge of God's choicest blessings that unfailing success may attend your pastorate.

Given at Rome, in St. Peter's, the 16th day of September, 1894, the seventeenth year of our pontificate. LEO P. P. XIII.

The projects referred to are seminaries to be founded at various points in the Orient, Athens, Smyrna, Corfu, and other places. The letter also, it is understood, implies that priests and people are expected to avail themselves of this opportunity to show their pleasure at the establishment of the apostolic delegation.

The transmittal of this letter has been to some extent foreshadowed in dispatches from Rome. It must not, however, be confounded with the forthcoming encyclical, which will appear in due course.

Not Enough Ballots in Kentucky.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

A number of the papers in the State report that in many precincts of the various counties the ballots were exhausted long before the hour for closing the polls arrived, and that many voters were thereby disfranchised. The law in every instance had been fully complied with, and largely more ballots sent to the precincts than were used at the preceding election. This unexpected outpouring of voters is all the more surprising when the fact that it was an "off-year" election is taken into consideration. Of course, in many counties and precincts the vote was not unusually large, but in localities the entire population seemed to have been stirred up. In this city the ballots gave out in a number of precincts, and in a great majority of the polling places there were a number of voters in line when the hour for closing arrived. Perhaps, however, some day some one may spring up who can explain all the circumstances, conditions, and causes which made it all happen.

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NEW-YORK COURTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; Follett and Parker, JJ.
Nos. 77, 83, 84, 88, 52, 89, 51, 73, 53, 95, 72, 100, 91, 113, 104, 93.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Truax, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.
Law and Fact.—Nos. 1512, 1849, 1851, 1855, 1857, 1858, 1861, 1863, 1869, 1870, 2320, 1871, 1875, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1909. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.
Elevated railroad cases. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—, J. Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J.
Nos. 1682, 2404, 2470, 2577, 2169, 1965½, 1987, 59

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Queen of Brilliants.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Shenandoah.
AMERICAN, 42d, 41st St-5th Av—8:00—A Temperance Town.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Miss Dynamite.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Dr. Syntax.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—The Passing Show.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—A Gaiety Girl. At 11:00 A. M.—Readings by Dr. A. Conan Doyle.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Prize Show of Chrysanthemums, Orchids, &c.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Bauble Shop.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—The Coming Woman.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Palmer Cox's Brownies and Other Novelties.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher Columbus.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Flower Show.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Lottie Collins's Troubadours.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—The Amazons.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk-White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Der Compagnon.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville, Carmencita.—Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Lord Chumley.
MADISON SQUARE CONCERT HALL, 26th St-Madison Av—Billiards—Schaefer and Ives.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—9:00 A. M.—Horse Show.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.—Portraits of Women.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The New Woman.
PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Vaudeville.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—The New Boy.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Pacific Mail.
253 4TH AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—The Tiffany Chapel and Favrile Glassware.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	33	35	3:30 P. M.	45	43
6 A. M.	32	32	6 P. M.	42	41
9 A. M.	35	34	9 P. M.	41	34
12 M.	41	36	12 P. M.	39	32

Average temperature yesterday.....35⅞
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....38½
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....47
—From Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete See Page 3, Column 5.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 12, 1894.

If the District Attorney agrees with some of the lawyers of the Committee of Seventy, Mr. Commissioner Sheehan may be presented to the Grand Jury for indictment for his action on election day. On the face of the reports there is clearly cause for a careful official inquiry. It appears to have been a part of the Tammany tactics to expedite voting as much as possible in precincts where it could rely on its own vote and to delay voting as much as possible in precincts where the vote was clearly against it. It was in pursuance of the first branch of this policy that Mr. Sheehan is alleged to have given advice to election officers regarding ballots handed to voters. Any attempt to influence election officers to depart from the plain letter of the law as to their duties is an offense of the same character as that of the officers themselves would be. If such an act were committed by an official of such high position as a Police Commissioner, his guilt is proportionately greater.

The passionate desire to get something for nothing which is so general among common people ravages the Congressional breast in a curious fashion. First Assistant Postmaster General Jones, in his very interesting report, describes the way in which the franking privilege is abused. It extends under the law only to matter forming part of The Congressional Record, but it is found to be used to cover other printed matter, political, we infer, advertisements of a printer, &c. The packages are sealed and the trick is only discovered when the matter is delivered, and, of course, very rarely even then. There is no penalty for this peculiarly mean offense, Congress having had a mistaken confidence in the honor of its own members. We should say that a fair remedy would be to confine the use of a member's frank to unsealed matter and to give the Post Office authority to reject matter franked with the name of any member detected in violating the law. But there is no reason to suppose that any such remedy will be applied.

To reduce Waite of Colorado to silence is, prima facie, a feat of no common difficulty. But the Hon. Lafe Pence, M. C., Populist, accomplished it on Saturday evening in the Governor's own room in the City of Denver. The sentence which is said to have struck the roaring Waite speechless was: "We want no more long-haired, wild-eyed Anarchists and Socialists in the party." If Lafe had contented himself with the vague epithets of Anarchist and Socialist, the Governor might have defended himself, for he is not an Anarchist at all. Anarchists believe in no government, and Waite believes strongly in government by himself and friends. Nor is he any more of a Socialist than Pence himself. Both of them profess to believe in the division, more or less indirect, of other men's property, and neither of them is ready to divide his own. But the accusation that he was "long-haired" and "wild-eyed" was crushing. It was perfectly true and as unanswerable as the "parallelopiped" applied to the fishwoman.

The defeated Democratic candidate for Governor in Connecticut publishes over his name his opinion that the causes of the Democratic reverses were "lack of confidence in the Administration, delay in passing the Tariff bill, and general apathy on the part of Democratic voters." If Mr. Cady will inquire more carefully he will ascertain, we think, that it was not lack of confidence in the Administration, so far as that means Mr. Cleveland and his policy, but disgust excited by Democrats who sought to thwart the purposes of the Administration, who opposed and abused their President, and undertook to convince the people that they and their policies and methods, and not the President and his policies and methods, should be regarded as the front and meaning and character of the party. Who caused that "delay in passing the Tariff bill" and the injurious scandal which accompanied the delay? Was it the Administration? And if there was apathy, due to the delay of nearly seven months in the Senate, the scandal engendered therewith, the delay in the repeal of the silver-purchase law, and other unfortunate exhibitions of opposition to an honest and courageous Chief Magistrate, can the Administration fairly be held responsible for it? "The chief cause," writes ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio, "was the general feeling that a Democratic Senate prevented the party from fully redeeming its pledges." This covers only part of the ground, but it is a truthful explanation so far as it goes.

TWO PLAIN REASONS.

We referred the other day to the assumed ignorance of Senator Gorman of Maryland as to the causes of the recent overwhelming reverses of the Democratic Party. It was pure assumption and extremely impudent. Mr. Gorman is far too keen a politician and too much accustomed to studying the course of public opinion not to be perfectly aware that one of the chief causes of the revulsion of popular opinion was the disgust aroused by the course of the Democratic majority in the Senate on the Sherman bill and on the Tariff bill. Both those measures were distinctly party measures, by every possible test that can be applied. Both had been demanded by the National Convention of the party, one specifically and the other in principle; both were advocated by the President, the official national leader of the party; both were promptly and heartily approved by the large Democratic majority in the popular branch of Congress. A small faction of the Democratic Senators in one case delayed the passage of the House bill until the country was worn out with anxiety; another faction, under the lead of Gorman himself, first delayed the passage of the other House bill for weary months, and then incorporated in it a shameful provision of profit for a powerful and unscrupulous monopoly. In both cases the Democratic Party, as a party, showed itself wholly incapable of resisting the dictation of a small group of corrupt men. How in the name of common sense could the party expect a vote of confidence?

From about the 1st of May last for six months the country rang with the denunciation of Gorman and his fellow-conspirators. Republican and Democratic papers alike joined in the severe and often angry but mostly just denunciation. Of the millions of newspaper readers in the Union, we doubt if there were a hundred under whose eyes the names of Gorman, Brice, Hill, Smith, and Camden did not come every day coupled with such criticism as honest men could not fail to recognize. It was pointed out by The Times, and by a host of Democratic journals, that the party was not represented by these men, but by the President and the House. But the people were bound to reach and punish these men. The party was plainly unable to do anything with them. The only way to get at them was through the party, and the only way to get at the Democratic Party was through the Republican Party. The people took that way. More than any other one cause, this explains the tremendous verdict.

But there was another cause hardly less efficient, not so widely felt, not so national in its character, but the influence of which was even more intense. This was Tammany. During the long Summer months, about the only political news the country had, besides the story of the vain efforts of the Democracy to pass its own tariff with its own Senators' votes, consisted of the terrible disclosures of the Lexow investigation. These went to all parts of the land, and wherever they went the plain people associated them with the Democratic Party. It was useless to say that the case was one of local and sporadic rottenness, which was not connected with national politics. The people felt that the party could have prevented or cured this rottenness, and that it had done neither, and had not seriously undertaken to do either. At the last moment Tammany showed its control over the party in this State, and connected itself with national politics by forcing the nomination of Senator Hill for Governor—the most conspicuous opponent of the Democratic principle of tariff reform in Washington, the one Senator who voted against even the attenuated reform of the Senate bill. He waged an active and brilliant campaign, but he made no attempt—he was powerless to make any—to clear his party of the terrible stigma of Tammany corruption. He did not explain—he was utterly forbidden by his own part in it—the shameful betrayal of the Democratic cause in the Senate. When the voters who two and four years ago had voted the Republicans out because of the corruption bred of the sale of tariff favors, and voted the Democrats in to stop that shameful business and to revise the tariff sensibly and honestly, asked themselves why they should continue to vote the Democratic ticket, they failed to find a satisfactory answer.

It is for the Democratic Party itself to say whether their recent mood shall last or not. If the men who occasioned it, caused it, and justified it are turned out of the councils of the party, and a chance is given the party to pursue its real purposes freely, the lost ground can be regained—but on that condition only.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S VIEWS.

Senator John Sherman has given to the public his opinions as to the causes of the recent defeat of the Democratic Party and the meaning of that defeat with respect to the tariff issue. His remarks are on the whole quite philosophic and conservative. He is not inclined, he says, "to claim that the victory will be permanent," for the people "before many years may administer to the Republicans as crushing a defeat." He has not forgotten the elections of 1890 and 1892. He does not see in the Republican majorities either a demand for the re-enactment of the McKinley tariff law or an indorsement of that statute. We quote below the greater part of his remarks on this branch of the subject:

"I do not regard the present result as an indorsement of the McKinley bill or a demand on the part of the people for radical tariff legislation. There will undoubtedly be some members who will regard it as such, but I hardly believe the party will enter into any extreme legislation of this kind.

"I would not favor any great increase of duties. On the stump in the campaign I said very plainly that I was a moderate protectionist, and wanted only such duties as would insure a fair rate of wages for the workingmen of this country. I believe in so placing the duties as to allow a healthy foreign competition.

"If I should see that any duty was making a monopoly, I would take that duty off.

"The Republicans went to an extreme on the question in 1890 because they had absolute control of all branches of the Government. If there had been any check, they would not have done so."

Mr. Sherman knows that the McKinley tariff was not "indorsed" at the recent election, although he urged the people to indorse it. He also knows that it would be great folly for his victorious party in the next Congress or in any succeeding Congress to make the restoration of McKinleyism its prominent issue. He sees that the people want no more general tariff legislation for some years to come, and he foresees, we think, that when the time for another general revision shall have arrived, the arguments in favor of a further reduction of duties will be irresistible in the minds of a great majority of voters. The course of prices for the last four years in the greatest of the protected industries, and a comparison between the American prices of iron and steel at present and the prices in Europe, have stimulated his foresight. His remarks may be interpreted as advice to "some members" and other blind devotees of McKinleyism that they shall "go slow" and refrain from getting the party into trouble by fooling with the tariff.

Still, we should not forget that these are Mr. Sherman's opinions for one day only. No one can tell what his views as to this question will be to-morrow. No man so prominent in American politics has ever been so "shifty." At times he does not permit even one day to intervene between his contradictory utterances about the tariff and other prominent topics. This was shown in the carefully-prepared speech which he delivered repeatedly during the recent campaign, for in that speech (we read from a verbatim report published by the leading journal of his party in his own State) he lauded the McKinley tariff most extravagantly and also declared that he had never been "an extreme protectionist," but favored nothing beyond a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection. Compare these two extracts from that speech:

"1. It [the McKinley act] was, I believe, the best tariff law ever enacted in the United States."

"2. I am not now and never was an extreme protectionist. I believe that sufficient duties on imported goods can be and ought to be levied to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government in time of peace. No duties should be levied for protection that are not needed for revenue."

The McKinley tariff was full of duties that were levied for protection alone, and prohibitory protection at that, duties so high that they could yield no revenue. They were intended to prevent importations, and Mr. Sherman supported them then as he has ever since. They were designed to prevent that "healthy foreign competition" which he now, for a day or two, professes to advocate. He knows, or as 97,305 to 48,648. In Melbourne the majority against High Tariff was 10,146, and in the country it was 33,416. "Little more than five weeks ago," said The Argus, "we had a House composed of men a majority of whom imposed the high duties—ranging from 35 to 50 per cent.—of 1892. That majority has now disappeared, and in place of it we have a majority committed by an express and deliberate pledge to their constituencies to reduce the high duties their predecessors put on."

These reports and comments of the leading journal of Melbourne, a journal whose high standing is recognized wherever newspapers are published, should stop the falsehoods of the McKinley press.

RAPID TRANSIT BY CABLE.

It was evident before the cable line upon Third Avenue was opened to the public that if it was conducted with an intelligent regard for the public convenience it would operate to divert enough traffic from the elevated road that runs over it to relieve the pressure upon that mode of conveyance. This expectation has been fulfilled. The "short riders" now take the cable car in preference to the elevated road, and the short riders include all those whose journey is less than two miles, and most of those whose journey is less than three. For there is the convenience of entering and leaving the car at the street level and the convenience of entering and leaving at whatever street corner they prefer, and the convenience of more frequent trains outweighs the slight gain in time that they effect by taking the elevated trains. The comparative speed of the horse cars, the cable cars, and the elevated trains may be approximately stated as 2, 3, and 4, and none of them approaching railroad speed. Nobody who has occasion to use the elevated trains on the east side at the crowded hours can have failed to observe that though they are still more crowded than is consistent with comfort, and quite as crowded as is consistent with decency or humanity, they are not so outrageously and intolerably crowded as they were before the cable line went into operation.

It is thus a considerable civic service that has been performed by the new mode of traction. This service will be greatly increased when the new line operated by cable, or perhaps by underground trolley, goes into operation in Lexington Avenue. The rivalry between this line and the Third Avenue line cannot fail to benefit the public by accelerating the speed to the highest safe limit, and by accommodating passengers in other ways. In some respects the Third Avenue cable cars are already the most comfortable public conveyances in the city. For one thing, they are distinctly the best lighted at night, and passengers can read with less distress and less danger to their eyesight than on any other line. The Lexington Avenue cars must be as eligible in these respects to divide the traffic, and it is likely that the rivalry will enable people whose journeys are even longer than three miles to take the surface lines. Thereby it is probable that the traffic of the elevated lines on the east side will be reduced to what these lines can really accommodate and handle. The Lexington Avenue line will of course have a great advantage in its transfer system, in which New-York has thus far been far behind other cities, but which is now about to become an important feature of intramural travel, and of which a guarantee is even now being furnished by the supply in Thirty-fourth Street of a connecting link between the east and west side cable lines.

That this is not real rapid transit is evident enough. But it is evident also that these additions to the existing system will enable us to await with more composure the advent of real rapid transit. It is worth bearing in mind that Chicago is a city of rather magnificent distances, and that all the intramural transit of Chicago was, until quite lately, done by cable lines. In spite of the erection of two elevated lines, the bulk of it continues to be so done. A system of surface roads as complete and as swift as that of Chicago would go far to relieve the congestion of New-York, and New-York is clearly in the way of getting such a system.

HOW THE PARIS RULES WORK.

The statistics of the Dominion's seal catch for the past season suggest the inquiry whether the rules adopted at Paris are adequate for the purpose they have in view. The pelagic sealers of Canada took, it is said, 95,049 skins, against about 70,000 last year and 54,000 the year before. These results presumably include the catch near the Russian and Japanese coasts, but the fact remains that the total of skins taken in sea hunting is the largest on record.

The modus vivendi agreement in force during 1892 and 1893 did not permit pelagic sealing in Bering Sea at all, whereas the Paris rules allow it from Aug. 1 through the remainder of the season. But it had been supposed that the restriction of such sealing in the North Pacific as well as Bering Sea throughout May, June, and July, especially with the prohibition of the use of firearms and with the sixty-mile zone of protection around the Pribilof Islands at all times, would be a great offset. Yet the first season under these restrictions has yielded the Victoria sealers greater returns than ever before. As some of their vessels were hampered by failing to provide themselves with skillful wielders of the spear, the catch may be still greater when whites become as expert as the Indians with that weapon or when all the vessels take enough Indian hunters.

That the success achieved was not due to a greater abundance of the animals seems evident; and indeed recent unofficial accounts indicate that they are still diminishing, as the result of past excessive slaughters. Probably the number of skins taken represents a smaller total number of seals killed than formerly, when, with the use of firearms, many were wounded and sank before they could be reached and captured. But it becomes a serious question whether, with 95,000 seals a year taken by the Canadians, besides those of our American vessels and those killed on the Pribilof Islands, adequate safeguards against extermination are provided.

Points to which official inquiry might well be directed are the existing number of seals; the proportions of the past season's pelagic catch, both Canadian and American, taken in the North Pacific statutory area, in the Bering Sea area, and in the waters of the Asiatic coast; the times of the year when the catches were made. One vessel is said to have secured more than two-thirds of her season's catch in Bering Sea within seven weeks. It has been suggested that the close season should begin a month earlier and last a month later, or from April 1 to Aug. 1, and also that a broader zone of prohibition should be drawn around the seal rookeries. It seems further desirable that Russia and Japan should adopt agreements similar to those of the United States and England.

One thing clear is that the great pelagic catches of the past season cannot be ascribed to the violation of the rules, for there seems to have been very little "poaching," and the prohibition of firearms seems also to have been generally respected. Should it be concluded by the two Governments that there are still too many seals taken on the high seas for the proper protection of the animals from the danger of extermination, the remedy must be more stringent rules rather than an increase of the patrol, as the latter is apparently effective enough.

The breaking off of diplomatic relations between France and Madagascar is another step toward settling by war a dispute that ought to find some better mode of adjustment. But France seems thoroughly exasperated with what she considers as bad faith in the Malagasy Government. The treaty of 1885, which, following the last war, conceded to France the entire control of the "exterior relations" of the island, has ever since been prolific in disputes. The French considered it as establishing a protectorate, and England in 1890 acknowledged that protectorate in return for French recognition of British claims in Zanzibar. But Madagascar's chafing under this foreign control has been continuous. She has sought to limit it in every way. She has granted trade facilities to Englishmen and Americans that irritated the French. She even at one time tried to issue exequaturs herself to foreign Consuls, instead of having them go through the office of the French Resident. Now the Hova Government at last seems willing to run the risk between independence and that greater subjugation which defeat implies. Ten years ago the French found that, while they could blockade the coasts, yet the dense forests, the prevailing fevers, and the lack of roads were serious obstacles to marching to the Malagasy capital in the interior. But such a campaign they are now considering again, and if they undertake it the Queen's forces will dispute the way.

DR. DEPEW TO MEET MR. RONANS.

Two Famous Orators to be Heard at the Union League's Dinner to Captains.

The hospitality which Dr. Chauncey M. Depew is to extend to the forty-eight election district Captains of the Second Assembly District at the Union League Club will take the form of a dinner instead of a reception, as first announced. Oliver Sumner Teall, whose three months' residence in the district has put him in touch with the spirit of the district, decided that his late constituents would warm up to a dinner more than to a reception.

With his customary grace, Mr. Teall "strove to please," and so the dinner was arranged.

The tables will be spread in the assembly room of the Union League Clubhouse next Friday night. It will be a subscription dinner, and about forty members of the club have taken tickets. The men from the Second District will be Dr. Depew's guests.

The dinner is to celebrate the fact that the Democratic plurality in Divver's district was so largely reduced in the recent election.

Celebrities from two sections of the city who have seldom crossed knives over the same mahogany will be there. From the Union League Club there will be William Brookfield, Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, Frederic Taylor, J. I. Cilley, and Theodore Havemeyer.

The celebrities from the other part of the city will include Simon Gavin, Joseph Levinson, who presided over the "Tim" Campbell Congressional Convention which "Johnny" Simpson stigmatized as "the "Lady Truckdrivers' Association"; James Short, Thomas Ronan, who presided over Mr. Teall's Windsor Theatre mass meeting; Joseph Lemansky, Augustus Storboro, and W. H. Kilboy, candidate for Alderman in the Second District.

The after-dinner speeches promise to be worth going miles to hear. So far as is consistent with the position which the men from the Second District occupy as guests, there will be an oratorical contest. Thomas Ronan is known as "the Chauncey Depew of the Second District." In that part of the city where he is known to fame it is loudly proclaimed that it would be more proper to say that Dr. Depew is "the Tom Ronan of the Union League Club." Mr. Ronan as an after or as a before dinner speaker is said by his admiring friends to "ask no odds of Chauncey." It makes no difference to Mr. Ronan whether he speaks before or after dinner, and there is said to be a movement on foot on the east side which contemplates an ante-prandial speech by Mr. Ronan.

At all events, this dinner is hailed as an event at which Mr. Ronan may be brought in full and fair competition with Dr. Depew, and Ronan's friends are betting even money on their champion.

The Opera House Concert.

The concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last night was, on the whole, a most dispiriting festival. None of the singers, not even Mme. Melba, were in a condition to do themselves justice. The programme might have been interesting in spite of this, had not Mr. Seidl's orchestra marred it by a surprising performance of the vorspiel and liebestod from "Tristan." It was surprising because a goodly part of the instruments in the orchestra were out of tune, and the general spirit of the reading was sopoific. The best work of the orchestra was heard in Czibulka's "Dream After the Ball," which appeared to be about the level of the orchestra's ability last night.

M. Plançon sang the "Laborer" song from "The Seasons" again, and for an encore gave Faure's "Les Rameaux," which the audience liked better. Mme. Scalchi sang a seventeenth century aria, and Mme. Melba sang Marguerite's "Jewel Song," Gounod's "Ava Maria," and was heard with M. Plançon and M. Mauguiere in the final trio of "Faust."

—If men did not pretend to be a little better than they are they would discourage each other greatly.—Galveston News.

MR. CLEVELAND FOR MEDIATOR

THIS GOVERNMENT OFFERS ITS SERVICES TO END THE COREAN WAR

Secretary Gresham's Instructions to Our Ministers at Tokio and Pekin—The President Willing to Undertake the Work of Arbitration—China Is Willing to Accept the Offer, but No Word Has Yet Been Received from Japan.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—A connected history of the position taken by this Government with reference to the Chino-Japan war is as follows:

On Tuesday last Secretary Gresham, acting under instructions from President Cleveland, telegraphed Minister Denby, at Pekin, that this country would, if desired, arbitrate the differences between China and Japan. On the same day another dispatch, also inspired by President Cleveland, was sent by Secretary Gresham to Mr. Dun, the United States Minister at Tokio. This dispatch, after stating the willingness of the United States to mediate between the two countries, proceeded at considerable length to define our position. It added that in making this suggestion the United States were influenced only by sentiments of friendship for both the contending parties; that no consideration of territorial aggrandizement entered into the question; that our interests in the East were not materially affected by the war, and that the attitude of this Government could not be open to any other construction than that of an earnest friend of the two nations interested.

Since these dispatches were sent, the State Department has received assurances that China will accept the proposition. Nothing, meanwhile, has been heard from Tokio, but it is shrewdly suspected in Administration circles that the Japanese Government will take no action until it has first been apprised of China's intentions. In other words, the Japanese feel that they have all the advantage at present, and they will not move in the matter until satisfied that China is willing to make peace on terms satisfactory to them. These terms are well understood. They include two conditions—the independence of Corea and a war indemnity sufficient to compensate Japan for the expenses incurred by her since hostilities began. Japan, it is understood, is satisfied that if President Cleveland be chosen as arbitrator he will act fairly with both parties, and that he will fix the indemnity at such a figure as will satisfy Japan.

Meanwhile, Great Britain is making every effort, with the co-operation of France and other Continental countries, to bring the war to a close. Thus far she has been unsuccessful and she has been equally unsuccessful in her desire to secure the co-operation of the United States in a joint intervention. The belief is expressed in diplomatic circles that if the war be prolonged much further, England may interfere and forcibly prevent any further aggressions on the part of Japan. Such a step would at once involve the latter country in war with Great Britain, for, now that the Japanese have their fighting blood up, they will not be balked in their purpose of punishing China unless prevented by a superior outside force. For this reason, therefore, Japan, it is thought, may the more willingly consent to arbitration, although the fact is indisputable that her consent to arbitration cannot be gained until China shall have first shown a disposition to accept the proposition made by the United States.

THE CAPTURE OF TALIEN-WAN.

Its Chinese Defenders Throw Down Their Arms and Fly.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Central News correspondent in Tokio says: "A special steamer has arrived at Hwang-Chu with dispatches as to the course of the war in Corea. Kin-Chow was taken by the Japanese on Nov. 4. The garrison consisted of some 1,200 infantry and artillery. The batteries were very badly served during the defense.

"The first division of the Japanese army advanced to the attack with spirit on the morning of the 4th. The resistance of the Chinese was feeble. The fire from their guns was weak and ill-directed, and the outlying fortworks were cleared quickly. A panic then took possession of the troops in the interior works. They abandoned their guns, standards, and stores, and fled in disorder, the infantry even casting aside their small arms in their haste. The defense was so weak that only a few Japanese were wounded, and but twenty or thirty Chinese were killed and wounded. It is believed that many of the garrison had deserted on the 3d, when they became convinced that the battle was at hand.

"After the victory the first division joined the second division in investing Talien-Wan. In the evening of the next day (Nov. 5) fire was opened on the Chinese position. On the 6th the works were caried with a rush. The garrison of 3,000 men hardly waited to resist the attack. They fired a few shots and then fled toward Port Arthur, strewing the road with their firearms, swords, drums, and standards. In the confusion of their flight the Chinese lost some fifty men, killed and wounded. The Japanese loss was two killed and ten wounded. The Japanese fleet, cleared for action, steamed into a bay at Talien-Wan on the afternoon of the 6th, but it was too late to assist the land force, which was then celebrating its victory.

"From Talien-Wan the first and second divisions started for Port Arthur, which they were confident of capturing within a week. Admiral Ito's dispatch to the Mikado concerning the fleet's part in the operations at Talien-Wan confirms the account sent by the land commander."

The Central News correspondent in Chefoo telegraphs:

"The last steamer brings news of the capture of Talien-Wan by the Japanese. Gen. Oyama made the attack from the rear. Nineteen war ships and six torpedo boats were prepared to assist him, but the Chinese, who had expected the main assault from the sea, did not wait. They hardly resisted the Japanese. They abandoned everything and retreated in disorder. European officers here think that Port Arthur will be captured before the 17th. There is some doubt that the Chinese fleet is at Port Arthur. It certainly is not at Wei-Hai-Wei."

The Central News correspondent in Shanghai says:

"It is reported that the Japanese force is approaching New-Chwang, and that the town is already panic-stricken. The officials are paralyzed. Hordes of half-starved and desperate deserters are arriving there daily. It is expected that Moukden will be captured before the 17th of this month. The report that a big army is ready to defend it is ridiculed by those acquainted with the facts.

"The Board of Foreign Affairs has appealed again to the Ministers of Great Britain, the United States, France, and Germany, who are believed to have suggested that China treat directly with Japan. It is regarded as likely that the board will adopt the suggestion.

"The report that the Court will leave Pekin is confirmed. The gates are expected to close on the 10th. The state of siege will be declared at the same time. The Emperor desires to see the diplomatists before his departure, and probably will give them audiences to-morrow."

AT THE HOTELS.

—George Bleistein of Buffalo is at the Waldorf.

—John A. Logan, Jr., of Youngstown, Ohio, is at the Holland.

—George W. Cable of Northampton, Mass., is at the Everett.

—A. J. Cassatt and family of Philadelphia are at the Brunswick.

—Congressman-elect E. J. Hill of Connecticut is at the Park Avenue.

—Maurice Grau, Jean de Reszke, and Edouard de Reszke are at the Gilsey.

—The Marquis and Marchioness de Larrinaga of Havana are at the Victoria.

—Congressman Daniel N. Lockwood of Buffalo and Jesse Spalding of Chicago are at the Windsor.

—Judges David L. Follett and Alton B. Parker of the New-York Supreme Court are at the Cambridge.

UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION

THE FOURTH UNDER WHICH NEW-YORK HAS BEEN GOVERNED.

Changes Which Will Involve a Complete Rehabilitation of Law Practice—Many Precedents Will Disappear Jan. 1—Legislators Will Lose Free Passes and Transportation Companies Will Lose the Death-Damage Limit.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—The ratification by the people of the new Constitution means a great deal more than appears on the surface. To lawyers, especially, the changes in the organic law of the State will involve a complete rehabilitation of practice, the expunging of forms that have been in practice for twenty years, some of them for nearly fifty, and the adoption of new forms and laws; while to the judiciary many of the precedents that have stood the test of decades will be dropped into history and supplanted by new ones consequent upon the changed order of things.

It goes without saying that at the time the convention adjourned, six weeks ago, not one delegate in forty believed the Constitution or any part of it would be adopted. The only bets Republicans lost on the election were made on the basis that the Constitution would be buried out of sight.

The Constitution which begins operations Jan 1, 1895, will be the fourth that has governed New-York State since 1777, the first having been adpoted April 20, 1777, the second Nov. 10, 1821, and the third Nov. 3, 1846.

The present Constitution consists of 146 sections. Eliminating those affecting the Legislature and the judiciary, amendments have been made to 35 sections, exclusive of five more that have been abrogated. In addition to the amendments, 20 new sections have been hammered into the Constitution, and it is with these that the taxpayers of the State, and particularly the bench and bar, will have much to do.

Some of the changes are of a radical nature. One, that transportation companies cannot fail to welcome with manifestations of delight, is that prohibiting public officers from applying for or using passes. This amendment is so drastic and comprehensive that it is published in full:

No public officer or person elected or appointed to a public office under the laws of the State shall, directly or indirectly, ask, demand, accept, receive, or consent to receive for their own use or benefit, or for the use or benefit of another, any free pass, free transportation, franking privilege, or discrimination in passenger, telegraph, or telephone rates from any person or corporation, or make use of the same himself or in conjunction with another. A person who violates any provision of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit his office at the suit of the Attorney General. Any corporation or officer or agent thereof who shall offer or promise to a public officer or person elected or appointed to a public office any such free pass, free transportation, franking privilege, or discrimination, shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to punishment, except as herein provided.

No person, or officer or agent of a corporation giving any such free pass, free transportation, franking privilege, or discrimination hereby prohibited, shall be privileged from testifying in relation thereto, and shall not be liable to civil or criminal prosecution therefor if he shall testify to the giving of the same.

This amendment was inspired by Delegate Elon R. Brown, of Watertown—the parent of the Apportionment article—but it was perfected by Mr. Choate, Louis Marshall of New-York, and Corporation Attorney William J. Roche of Troy.

By its enactment, one of the most valuable perquisites of members of the Common Councils in the different cities of the State and of the legislators will be destroyed, and transportation companies will be benefited to the extent of the thousands upon thousands of dollars that have been annually diverted from the Treasury by the demands of constituents of influential lawmakers. A proposition was made that, by virtue of the adoption of this amendment by the convention, members of the Legislature should be treated more liberally in the matter of mileage, but this was rejected and Section 6, of Article III., which allows them one dollar for every ten miles they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting, once in each session, remains unchanged.

No privilege ever enjoyed by legislators was so rankly and flagitiously abused as this free-pass privilege. The average member failed to recognize it as a privilege, but demanded it as a legislative prerogative, retaliating with a "strike" bill upon the transportation company that rejected his application. Forty per cent. of the passes that have been taken up because they had been sold are found to have been issued to members of the Legislature.

While the ratification by the people of this "anti-pass" amendment, brings joy to the transportation companies, the proposition of Judge Addison J. Tucker, to remove the $5,000 death limitation, is regarded with sorrow by all corporations. This section, known as 18 of Article I., reads:

The right of action now existing to recover damages resulting in death shall never be abrogated, and the amount recoverable shall not be subject to any statutory limitations.

Taking the three departments of government—the executive, legislative, and judicial—a number of innovations will follow the introduction of the new Constitution.

The term of office of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor is reduced from three to two years. The Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General, and State Engineer shall also hold office for two years, but those who are elected next year will serve three years in order to bring the election of their successors uniformly upon the day on which the Governor is elected in 1898. On the other hand, Mayors of cities who were elected last Tuesday will hold office for three years, or until Dec. 31, 1897, but the terms of their successors, who will be chosen that Fall, will run only two years.

Of all changes ordained by the convention those affecting the Legislature are perhaps the most radical and important. The Legislature that will convene at the Capitol on the first Wednesday of January, 1896, will consist of 50 Senators, an increase of 18 over the present number, and 150 members of Assembly, an increase of 22. The Senators elected next Fall will hold office for three years, and will vote in January, 1897, for a United States Senator to succeed David B. Hill, whose term of office expires March 4 of that year. But their successors shall be elected for a two-year term. The Assemblymen shall be chosen annually, as now. The compensation is unchanged—$1,500 a year. The restrictions placed upon members of the Legislature in accepting civil appointments, or in being elected while holding a Federal office, are continued.

One of the greatest safeguards against corrupt and vicious legislation, made imperative by the high-handed performances that disgraced the sessions of 1892 and 1893, is known as Section 15 of Article 3. This commendable proposition, which emanated from the newest recruit to the ranks of reform—Commodore Perry Vedder—prohibits the passage of any bill unless it shall have been printed and upon the desks of the members in its final form for at least three calendar legislative days unless the Governor or the Acting Governor shall have certified to the necessity of its immediate passage under his hand and seal of the State. A further prohibitory clause is added that no amendment shall be permitted upon the last reading of a bill.

With such a provision in the Constitution the power of the lobby will to a large extent be ruined and the chances for tampering with legislation, either through subsidized agents or by the influence of what is known as the desk, will be effectively destroyed.

Another precautionary provision, the natural fruit of recent thimble-rigging legislation, is that—and singularly enough, this also emanates from a former State Senator, Daniel H. McMillan of Buffalo—prohibiting riders upon the annual appropriation or supply bills.

With the further provision authorizing the Speaker of the Assembly to act as Governor if the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and President pro tem. of the Senate are incapable of performing the duties of the office, and permitting the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, instead of the General Term, which is abolished after Dec. 31, 1894, to appoint three Commissioners to determine whether a street railway shall be constructed, the legislative article continues as it is under this Constitution.

The judiciary article has been exhaustively treated from time to time in the news and editorial columns of The Times. Only two State Courts are hereafter recognized—the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals—which, owing to the Herculean efforts of Louis Marshall, who to this convention was what Michael Hoffman was to the convention of 1846 and Chancellor Kent and Henry Wheaton were to the convention of 1821, continue in numbers unchanged. Next year twelve additional Supreme Court Judges shall be elected. Gov. Morton is empowered to appoint the seven Justices who shall form the Appellate Division of the first department which supplants the General Term, and of the five Justices in the three remaining Appellate Divisions.

The Superior Court of New-York and of Buffalo, the Common Pleas of New-York, and the City Court of Brooklyn cease to exist from and after Jan. 1, 1896, and all Circuit Courts, Courts of Over and Terminer, and the Courts of Session of New-York after the last day of December, 1895. After next year, Kings County shall have two County Judges. Hereafter, the jurisdiction of the County Courts in actions for the recovery of money only, where the defendants reside in the county, is confined to sums not to exceed $2,000, instead of $1,000, as now.

Under the new Constitution, the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals, except where judgment is death, is limited to questions of law.

All voters, present and prospective, must of necessity be interested in the modifications of the organic law that concerns elections. The qualification of citizenship is extended from ten days, under this Constitution, to ninety days, thus eliminating many of the evils of the existing system of naturalization. The personal registration qualification is transferred from statute to the Constitution, and the provision is made that the last day of registration shall be at least ten days before election, that in cities and villages of 5,000 and over personal registration is compulsory, but that voters not residing in such villages or cities shall not be required to apply in person for registration at the first meeting of the registry officers.

Devices other than printed ballots are permissible, so long as secrecy of voting is preserved.

Bi-partisan election boards are also provided for, to be appointed or elected in a manner to be prescribed by the Legislature. Existing laws are to continue until the Legislature makes proper provision. Town meetings and village elections are exempt from the operation of the act.

Article VII., which relates to the canals, is practically abrogated, and an entire new article substituted in its place, the most important section authorizing the Legislature to contract a debt for the improvement of the canals, subject to the ratification by the people at the next general election. The limit of the indebtedness is fixed at $1,000,000, except in the cases of insurrection or to repel invasion or to defend the State in war.

The Legislature is authorized to arrange for the sale of the Hamburg Canal in Buffalo.

Two provisions that are certain to create more or less interest are those relating to the forestry preserve and to the civil service. The first is very comprehensive, and was drafted by David McClure, the well-known lawyer of New-York. It reads:

The lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold, or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold or removed or destroyed.

The Civil Service section is equally as comprehensive. It provides that "appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State, and of cities, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examination, which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive, provided, however, that honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors from the army and navy of the United States and the late civil war, who are citizens and residents of this State, shall be entitled to preference in appointment and promotion without regard to their standing on any list from which such appointment or promotion may be made.

"Laws shall be made to provide for the enforcement of this section."

In addition to the subjects enumerated in this article are the equally important ones relating to appropriation of public moneys for educational and charitable purposes, the prohibition of contract labor in prisons, separation of elections, home rule for cities, drainage of agricultural lands, liability of bank stockholders, anti-pool selling, and to the National Guard.

H. H.

MAY RESULT IN TWO MURDERS.

Brutal Assault by Negroes on an Aged Couple in New-Jersey.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 11.—A murderous asault was committed at New-Market, about two miles from this city, last night, and it may yet end in murder. The victims were Maxton Dunham and his wife, who have long lived alone on a farm, on a lonely country road.

Last evening, just after dark, Mr. Dunham, who had been attending the Seventh-Day Baptist Convention, at New-Market, reached home, and, without going to the house, he placed his horse in the barn and started to milk his cows. As he started for the milk pails, he was suddenly attacked from behind by a burly negro, who placed his hands around Mr. Dunham's neck, and attempted to choke him. Both men fell to the ground, with the negro on top. While there, Mr. Dunham heard his wife scream for assistance, but he was powerless to help her.

Mrs. Dunham had been attacked by another negro as she was going to the well after water. As the man grabbed her she screamed, but before she could call out again he had one hand at her throat, while with the other he seized a piece of wood about two feet long and three inches thick, and brought that down upon the top of her head with force enough to almost crack her skull. She dropped to her knees, but the negro struck her repeatedly, until she fell over, insensible.

Meanwhile, Mr. Dunham, spurred on by the screams of his wife for help, made an almost superhuman effort, and managed to twist his assailant until he got his body under him. The cowardly negro, when he saw that he was conquered, called for his confederate. Just afterward, Mr. Dunham, though almost dead from strangulation, reached for a rope, with which to tie his foe's arms, when the fellow gave a spring forward and, gaining his feet, fled. The other negro, having heard his pal's cry for help, knew that he was being worsted, so, leaving his victim for dead, he, too, fled. A passing neighbor, having heard the cries for help, came to the assistance of the victims, but it was too late. The assailants had fled. A posse was soon organized, and the country for miles around was scoured, until at last two negroes answering the description were caught just as they were boarding a train at Dunellen. They were taken to Mr. Dunham, but, as he could not recognize his assailants, the two were released.

Mrs. Dunham's life is despaired of, as her skull is bruised in four places, and her scalp is badly lacerated. She has remained insensible ever since, with the exception of short intervals, and even then she does not recognize any one. As Mr. Dunham is known to have considerable wealth, it is supposed that the object of the assault was robbery. The old couple live alone. Mr. Dunham is seventy years old, and his wife sixty-six years old.

LIEUT. GOV. SHEEHAN.

His Departure from Buffalo Will Benefit the Democratic Party.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan is expected here next Wednesday from New-York, to prepare for his final departure from this city, to take up his home in the metropolis. On election morning he made the announcement that whatever the result of the election might be, he intended to go to New-York to practice law. Up to that time only two or three intimate friends knew of his intention, although it had been rumored for some time that he proposed going away from Buffalo.

The fact that he did not make this announcement until election day injured the prospects of the Democratic local ticket, as the candidates were opposed by many Democrats as being Sheehan's representatives. It is known that Mr. Sheehan has a guarantee from four corporations in New-York of an aggregate of $23,000 for his services as counsel and promoter, the first year he will be in New-York. What these corporations are, and what the outlook for him is after the first year, is a matter of general speculation here, but Mr. Sheehan has kept the secret to himself, and it is probable that no one here knows.

It is certain that he is not going into partnership, but intends to open an office by himself. His arrangements with these corporations were made before the election, and when the complexion of the State and New-York City Government was in doubt, and was made undoubtedly on the strength of Mr. Sheehan's influence with the State machinery and Tammany Hall, as well as on his valuable experience of ten years at Albany, which has taught him thoroughly the art of handling legislators. Of course Mr. Sheehan is now in a position to do little for his clients, through his political associations and those of his brother John, and must rely on his ability as a lawyer and a lobbyist to earn his fees.

It was reported here that the Lieutenant Governor intended to go into partnership with his brother and Judge Brown, but this is denied from an authentic source, as is the second story that his friend ex-State Senator Jacob Cantor was to be his partner.

Mr. Sheehan never lived away from Buffalo before. He was born here, and all his people, except his brother John, now live here. He was elected seven times to the Assembly from the First District, and one term as Lieutenant Governor. His departure leaves open the way to Democratic reorganization in this county, and the party is preparing to take advantage of it. The whole County Committee, which has been in four or five years, will be turned out, most of the members, including Chairman Zillig, retiring voluntarily. New blood will be put into it. Plans for reorganization are now under consideration.

DIVVER WAITS TO BE KICKED

NO INDICATION HE WILL RESIGN HIS DISGRACED OFFICE.

The Whereabouts of the Police Justice Who Engages in Saloon Brawls Is Still in Doubt—Meanwhile Lawyer Hale Is Perfecting His Case and Will Present His Petition for Removal in the Court of Common Pleas To-day.

Police Justice Patrick Divver had not resigned last evening, nor had he proclaimed his whereabouts or authorized any statement of a definite nature in regard to his hiding place. At his Madison Street home no information about his sequestration was procurable.

Justice Divver's family has come to town from Cedarhurst, and it was stated that the country house is closed for the Winter. Divver's house in the Second Assembly District is well watched, both by persons who are friendly to the "Judge" and those who hold him in contempt, and it was asserted last night that he was not at home, but with his married daughter in Brooklyn.

If a consensus of opinion in regard to Divver's intentions is correct, the discredited magistrate and politician proposes to draw $21.91 per day from the City Treasury until his salary is stopped in one fashion or another.

Proceedings to remove Divver from the bench of Police Justices through the pacific course indicated in the Sessions Laws of 1882 were kept in abeyance last week by the election and the resulting turmoil and excitement. They will be taken up again to-day by Lawyer William H. Hale of 191 Montague Street, Brooklyn, and he may be able, before court hours are over, to present the following petition.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN AND FOR the City and County of New-York.—In the matter of allegations against Patrick Divver, a Police Justice of the City of New-York.

The undersigned, residents and taxpayers of the City of New-York, by William H. Hale, their attorney, hereby present allegations to the Chief Judge of this court, against Patrick Divver, a Police Justice of the City of New-York, as provided by statute. We allege on information and belief that said Patrick Divver is habitually careless, negligent, and inefficient in the discharge of the duties of his said office; that he is guilty of many malfeasances in office, the details of which will more fully appear after this court shall have established methods of procedure as provided by statute, and that his conduct as a Police Justice has been scandalous and disgraceful in publicly offering bribes to secure the falsification of election returns, in conspiring and colluding with swindlers in what is called "the green-goods game," and in giving them the use of his safe for the safe keeping of a package of money used in said game to cheat and defraud; in inciting public brawls, particularly in making a violent assault on one Morris Tekulsky in the City of New-York on or about the 18th day of October, 1894, whereby he, the said Divver, compelled said Tekulsky, in self-defense, to inflict such injury upon said Divver as to render him unable to discharge the duties of the office of Police Justice, and that he has never since that time discharged any such duties, and is not now performing any service to earn the salary attached to said office. —Dated Nov. 6, 1894.

The law requires the signatures of five taxpayers and residents of the city to such an application. For the reasons given, only two signatures have been secured, those of Frank Kahlenberg of 112 East Tenth Street and Charles E. Sprague of 116 West Seventy-fifth Street. Mr. Kahlenberg is a druggist and Mr. Sprague President of the Union Dime Savings Bank and author of a Volapuk dictionary and grammar. No difficulty is anticipated in securing three other signatures.

As to the lawyer who has prepared the papers in the case, it is an open secret that in acting he has had the advice of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, so that it may be inferred that when it shall become necessary Mr. Hale will have the support of every moral and virtuous element which brought about the defeat of Tammany Hall last week.

Mr. Hale is entirely competent to manage the case. He is a painstaking member of the bar, a scientist, and thoroughly familiar with all phases of municipal corruption, both in Brooklyn and New-York. At the forty-third annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science he was President of the Resident Members' Committee. He is, besides, the correspondent of many publications devoted to science, and his reports of the meeting in Brooklyn last August attracted attention here and in Europe.

The application to the Court of Common Pleas was discussed yesterday, and the possibility that it might be found irregular or invalid was suggested, but it was also hinted that two, at least, of the Judges would be politically in sympathy with Divver.

Should Mr. Hale's present effort to remove the barroom-brawling magistrate fail, those who are intent on ousting him as a scandal to the bench and a satire on municipal administration will not lack expedients, either pacific or heroic, and it is expected that when Recorder-elect Goff returns from his brief vacation, if Divver's case has not been attended to, or if he has not purged himself of contempt by getting down and doing vigorous and successful plan of campaign will be decided on.

It is not impossible that he may be implicated in violations of the election law which are charged to have been committed in the Second Assembly District last Tuesday. In spite of the example set early this year by the convicting Inspectors who did Divver's bidding at the election of 1893, it is claimed that candidates in Divver's "banner Democratic district" were boldly [illegible] of votes, and that the ballot clerks were manipulated by Divver heelers, as were ballot clerks by Police Commissioner John C. Sullivan in the Thirteenth Assembly District.

William H. Kilboy, the Republican candidate for Alderman in the Second District, makes this assertion openly, and declares that he will name the offenders and send them to prison. He also asserts that Nicholas T. Brown, Divver's lieutenant, was not elected by a vote of 3,979 to 3,955. Kilboy says that to-morrow, when the official canvassers meet, he will present his claims, and fortify them, and that they will be recognized. For the same reasons John Murray Mitchell, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, will contest the election of James J. Walsh.

In describing Divver's duties at the Morrisania Police Court as amounting to a sinecure, The New-York Times last Friday said that the magistrate here could dispose of the yearly business of the court in 182½ hours. The Times discussed the police magistrate system May 4, 1890, in an article headed, "Too Many Police Justices." It was prompted by the creation of four additional Justices, one of whom, Daniel F. McMahon, was rushed into office to secure the defeat of John F. Ahearn, a Clerk in the Essex Market Court.

The claim that eleven Police Justices could do the work of fifteen and still have plenty of leisure was fortified by data and figures taken from the annual report of the police magistrates. It was shown that the "system" cost the taxpayers $280,000 a year, and that $125,000 of this could be economized.

In regard to the Morrisania Police Court these facts were presented: Cost per annum, $26,700; number of prisoners in a year, 1,637, or 4.4 daily; apparent cost each daily session, $15.40; actual cost per day, $73.15, or, for each prisoner, $16.62, against Jefferson Market Police Court, $125.75 per day, and but $2.22 per prisoner! The warrant service at the Morrisania Police Court was 236 warrants a year, or .67 a day.

CONDENSED CABLEGRAMS.

London, Nov. 11.—The British cruiser Calypso of the training squadron was sighted to-day sixty miles north of the Canary Islands. She parted from the rest of the squadron in a gale a few days ago, and when the other vessels reached Las Palmas without her, much anxiety for her safety was felt.

London, Nov. 11.—The British steamer Belgravia, Capt. Laird, from Fiume, for New-York, is reported to have grounded off Catacola, but subsequently floated without having sustained any apparent injury.

Madrid, Nov. 11.—Minister Arbarzuza, who has just come into office with the new Sagasta Cabinet, has offered the Cuban Deputies a compromise on the reforms for which they are agitating.

Paris, Nov. 11.—Deputy Saint-Romme, Republican, was elected to the Senate to-day for the District of the Isere, formerly represented by Senator Couturier.

Prague, Nov. 11.—A firedamp explosion in the coal mine at Bruecho, Bohemia, to-day, killed twenty miners and injured many more.

Munich, Nov. 11.—The Princess Bismarck is reported to be seriously ill, and Dr. Schweninger has gone to Varzin to attend her.

Vienna, Nov. 11.—Director Frankl of the Croatian Bank of Discount has embezzled 18,000 gulden and has fled.

Latest Arrivals.

SS City of Para, Lockwood, Colon Nov. 5, with mdse and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M.

SS Lucerna, (Br.,) Dyer, Shields Oct. 26, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Seminole, Chichester, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BOOKBINDINGS AT SCRIBNERS'.

Magnificent Exhibition of the Best Works of Famous Artisans.

There are no great bookbinders; there are only great bookbindings. In the Fifth Avenue, in their new white building, under the gracefully-shaped architectural marquise of which it is delightful to pass in, Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons are to exhibit today, for the first time, great bookbindings, and not merely works that are signed by great bookbinders.

They were made in France, in England, and in America. They are signed by Simier, whom Charles X., who was not a great King because he was an art lover, admired; by Trautz-Bauzonnet, whom the classic book lovers esteemed as insurpassable; by Courteval, of a delicate epoch; by Allo, Chambolle-Duru, David, Gruel, Hardy-Mennil, Lortic Fils, Meunier, Marius Michel, Petit, Pouget, Ritter, Ruban, Thierry, and Carayon.

They are signed by Bedford, De Coverly, the Doves Bindery, Dent, Morrell, Miss Irene Nichols, Miss S. T. Prideaux, Rivière and Zaehnsdorf in England, and Blackwell, Bradstreet's, Smith, and Stikeman in America.

There are book lovers well acquainted with the work of all these artisans whom the exhibition will surprise, and the exhibition will surprise them because its merit is formed of greater merit in its varied elements than they expected; and if they try to explain this to themselves, they may realize that there are only intermittent great bookbinders. They are great at certain moments, when inspiration violently captures their minds; when inspiration withdraws, Homer nods, and the rest are fast asleep.

As it is indispensable, however, to finish the works which were begun, bookbinders, like other artists, have created in themselves artistic bookbinders who, to a certain extent, by force of skill and love, imitate the inspired bookbinders that they are at times. To be perfect, bookbinders should have genius, which is aptness at receiving inspiration, and talent, which is made of skill and quickness of mind; but some have only talent and no sort of genius, and others only genius without a shade of talent. Learn the qualities, good and bad, of the great bookbinders; sacrifice to their various moods as many skins, as many shades of Levant and Cape morocco, as many leaves of gold and designs of intelligent draughtsmen, as Beau Brummell sacrificed to his dandyism scarfs which he called failures, and the result may be a collection as enchanting as the one which is exhibited at Scribner's.

It may be, it is not certain that it will be, as enchanting. It is very doubtful that Ruban can ever imitate his own bookbinding for Molière's "L'Etourdi." It is of red Levant morocco, ornamented at the sides of the covers with six parallel gilt lines broken and intertwined at the corners. It is lined in red Levant, inlaid with light blue, studdded with flowers, leaves, butterflies, and birds, as heedlessly as are the most charmingly heedless thoughts of an "étourdi." The morocco is radiantly polished, the edges have the gloss which an uninspired workman could no more achieve than a child could draw the bow of Ulysses.

Gruel has made his masterpiece for the Kelmscott press edition of Shakespeare's poems. It is in brown leather chiseled in relief, with rich flowers on gilt ribbon of which the title is inscribed in gilt letters. The reverse cover is the reproduction of a design by Bosquet, inscribed "Librum Recte Ligavit Leo Gruel," and "In Labore Fructus." The back is paneled in two parallel lines. The lining is of cotton and silk.

Bradstreet's bindery has made of the Groller Club edition of Milton's "Areopagitica" a complete book, a finished work from which nothing could be eliminated, in dark-blue Levant, ornamented with the "azure" Adline leaves, and lined with a gracefully-tooled border. "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," from the same bindery, is in red Levant, splendidly polished, lined with green Levant, inlaid with red, blue, and brown in a Persian design.

Blackwell, whose ability will be a revelation to those who have not kept the record of his progress, has bound Bullen's "Lyrics from the Song Books of the Elizabethan Age" in blue Levant, with a floral design, and Wordsworth's Poems in light brown, lined with green, in the Derome style.

Smith, whose finisher is F. Mansell, formerly Matthews's finisher, has bound Mr. Andrews's "Bradford Map" in orange Levant, inlaid with a border of green Levant studded with tulips and roses; impressed in the centre of the cover in gilt on blue Levant, inlaid, with the seal of New-York, and with at least a surchage by a skillful adaptation of the "pointillé" scheme, which has been erroneously called Le Gasconesque. He has bound Lang's "Library" in ungilt covers, sprinkled with flowers in delightfully-managed lights and shades.

Stikeman has bound Jobson's "Proverbs on Porcelain" in mulberry Levant, with an adaptation of the Le Gasconesque, so-called, pattern that seems appropriate, and the Kelmscott Press edition of Shakespeare's Poems in green levant, lined in light-brown levant, with fan-shaped fillets, charmingly effective, and the cover ornamented in an Aldine style. Blackwell, Smith, Stikeman, and the Bradstreet's bindery have nothing to envy in the work of European bookbinders, since they can achieve works like these, but they have an obstacle which is apparently insurmountable to producing designs that require the distinguishing delicacy of French gilding. If the obstacle be really insurmountable, let them make a virtue of their limitation always, as they have done in the works of this exhibition.

The Doves Bindery is Cobden-Sanderson's greatly improved in forwarding, as appears in Carlyle's "Past and Present" in red, straight-grained morocco, ornamented with flowers, in Shakespeare's Poems in blue levant, and in Stevenson's "Ballads" in vellum, gracefully gilt at the corners and gautered on the edges. Cobden-Sanderson is the only original bookbinder that England has had since Roger Payne; his art of finishing is individual. Unfortunately, it is imitated by Zachnsdorf and others; but even Zaehnsdorf is not fairly appreciated by those who have not seen the work which he has been able to accomplish for Shelly's "Cenci" in this exhibition.

Here are a pompadour silk binding by Carayon for a "Vieille Idylle"; crushed green levant bordered by leaves, by de Coverly, for a manuscript of Rossetti's "Goblin Market"; a calf binding inlaid with an etruscan design, by Edwards of Halifax, for Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel"; levant covered with roses and leaves, for poems of Aldrich and the "Contes Rémois," by Lortic Fils; dark green levant inlaid with chiseled leather in violet, red, gold, silver, and other colors, admirably emblematic, for "Histoire des Quatre Fils Aymon," by Meunier; "The Germ," The Pre-Raphaelite Magazine in maroon levant, with chrysanthemums and leaves applied, not inlaid, by Miss Irene Nichols, and works by Miss Prideaux, whose skill increases with every new work that she does.

There are beautiful works by Rivière in mosaic of harmonious colors for the "Domes Day Book of England" and Dante's "Inferno." There is an Elzevir "Commines" bound by Simier with his most painstaking talent. There is an impressive mosaic binding by de Samblancx-Weckesser. There are bindings by Dent, who was a bookbinder at Suttaby's, and quitted that he might become a publisher and print books which would deserve great bookbindings. Of these the exhibition at Scribner's contains a greater number than one could ever have the hope of seeing together in the most palatial of bookshops.

THE ARKANSAS FOREST FIRES.

Miles of Woodland Burned Over—Many Plantations Ruined.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 11.—The vast fires in the Arkansas forests have done no damage in the last twenty-four hours, except to timber, although they still rage with unabated fury. Twenty-five miles between Marion and Jones's Landing has been burned out, and now the fires are headed toward the river. They were only four miles distant from the water at night.

Reports from the burned district to-day make it certain that no settlements have been invaded, the fires being confined to the timber. They travel slowly, as the wood is all hard, and in many places the country is marshy and damp.

There are reports of loss of life, but these are vague and are not seriously entertained.

The long drought and the consequent dryness of the woods have resulted in an unusual number of fires in towns in this section.

At Ripley, Tenn., yesterday, the people gathered and prayed for rain. At Nutbush, Tenn., a negress started a conflagration, and half a dozen plantations were swept of everything.

Between Covington and Dyersburg fires are raging to-night. Telegraph and telephone wires are burned away, and particulars are meagre.

An Aid to Memory.

From The New-York Weekly.

Mother—Johnny, on your way home from school stop at the store and get me a stick of candy and a bar of soap.

Father—What do you want of a stick of candy?

Mother—That's so he'll remember the soap.

USED A HOME FOR A CHURCH

MR. HAGEMAN'S FOLLOWERS MET IN A PRIVATE DWELLING.

The Deposed Pastor and Seceding Members of the Old Bushwick Church in Williamsburg Did Not Attempt to Meet in the Church—Two Policemen on Duty There—Baptisms at the Meeting Held in the Home of Mr. Andrews.

A triple baptism under peculiar circumstances took place last evening in the presence of about 200 men and women at the home of W. C. Andrews, 18 Orient Avenue, Williamsburg. The spectators were the seceding members of the Old Bushwick Dutch Reformed Church, and the officiating clergyman was the Rev. S. Miller Hageman, the deposed pastor, whose cause so many of the congregation have espoused.

It was the initial service of a new organization, which is to be known as the Old Bushwick Independent Dutch Reformed Church. Its members have resolved to stand by Mr. Hageman through thick and thin, and he has given assurance that he never will desert them.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrews have always been stanch friends of Mr. Hageman, and when war was declared against him last week by the church consistory and he was read out of the church by the Classis, they and a number of others of his friends in the church determined to leave with him.

When there was a roll call it was found that Mr. Hageman's followers would make a good-sized congregation, and as no meeting place was open to them, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews offered the use of their house. It was accepted, and yesterday morning the members of the church choir, all of whom are adherents of Mr. Hageman, and about thirty others, met at Mr. Andrews's house.

But Mr. Hageman did not appear. The faithful adherents sang a few hymns and took up a collection. The collection amounted to $12.32, which was taken to the absent minister. He promised to be on hand last evening, and he kept his word.

Orient Avenue was thronged with people on their way to Mr. Andrews's house as early as 7 o'clock, and in a short time the house was filled, so that there was scarcely standing room. Mr. Hageman arrived about 8 o'clock, in a carriage. His appearance was greeted with tumultous cheers. The demonstration lasted for several minutes. Mr. Hageman was surrounded by his friends, who wanted to assure him of their sympathy. Mr. Hageman was touched by the evidence of loyalty, and was overcome with emotion. It was long past 8 o'clock when sufficient order was commanded to allow the services to begin.

The regular church services were observed. The seceders had all brought their hymnals from the old church, and in a few minutes they were singing fervently. Mr. Hageman offered prayer, and the announcement was made that three children would be baptized.

A small table was placed before the minister, and a silver vessel filled with water was brought in. Then the three candidates for baptism were called. It was with some difficulty that they were brought through the crowd, but they finally reached the table. They were Milton Andrews, the ten-year-old son of W. C. Andrews, Claude Meredith, eight years old, and Anna Moran, six years old, children of prominent seceders. Their parents stood sponsors to them.

Mr. Hageman sprinkled each with water and prayed fervently. They were then allowed to retire.

Mr. Hageman, at the conclusion of the baptismal service, made an address. He thanked his hearers for their evidence of devotion and declared that he was willing to sacrifice anything for them.

"It seems to me," he said, "that I must have a genius for getting along with people when my church choir comes with me. A choir is usually the first cause of discord between a minister and his church, and it usually ends in the minister getting out alone. But this is an exception to the rule. I cannot thank the members of the choir too much for their loyalty to me. After this I cannot ever leave them; no, not even if I were offered to-morrow a salary of $10,000 by some other church. I must always remain with you. We must not be separated. We will stand together shoulder to shoulder, whatever may come."

Mr. Hageman then preached a short sermon on the subject of helping others. It was short and forcible.

A collection was called for, and as there were no baskets at hand, hats were passed and were returned to Mr. Hageman with $15.40.

Mr. Hageman announced that a hall would be engaged for next Sunday's services, and that an effort would be made to start a Sunday school.

One of those present was Peter Peterson, a member of the consistory of the old church. Mr. Hageman told him he did not ask him to leave the old church, preferring that he would remain and assist in settling its difficulties, but he requested him to declare himself as to his opinion of the new movement.

Mr. Peterson said the new congregation had his heartiest good wishes, and he hoped it would prosper. This sentiment was applauded, and the service was then closed with the Doxology. Mr. Hageman was again surrounded by his friends, and for fifteen minutes he held a levee. An informal meeting of the leading seceders was afterward held, and it was decided to organize a permanent church corporation, and proceed as quickly as possible to secure property on which to erect a church building.

The pulpit of the old church in the morning was supplied by the Rev. William D. Perry. The church was crowded.

The members of the consistory, who feared there would be trouble, remained outside the church and shivered in the bleak wind, waiting for Mr. Hageman, who was expected to demand admission and the right to preach. With them were two burly policemen, who were to arrest him if he made a scene. Just as the sexton stopped tolling the bell a messenger handed a note to John Weaver, President of the consistory. The note was as follows:

Brooklyn, Nov. 11.

To the Consistory of Old Bushwick Reformed Church:

Sirs: I inform you by messenger that I stand ready to preach this morning, and thereby to perform my contract, if it is so desired.

MILLER HAGEMAN.

Mr. Weaver showed the note to his colleagues, who promptly declared that they did not desire Mr. Hageman to perform his contract. Then, feeling sure that nothing need be feared from Mr. Hageman, they told the policemen they could go inside with them.

The entrance of the policemen as they stalked down an aisle to a pew in the body of the church created considerable interest.

The Rev. Mr. Perry, at the conclusion of the second hymn, announced that the meeting of the Consistory would be held tomorrow night to fill a vacancy which has existed for some time in that body, and added that there would be no Sunday school or evening service in the church.

"And now," Mr. Perry continued, "I feel that I owe an explanation for my presence here to-day. I am not here from choice or personal preference, but simply as a matter of simple duty. There is nothing in my presence here to praise or condemn. I was simply sent here, and where I am sent I go."

Mr. Perry preached a sermon from John, xvii., 21: "That they all may be one." His subject was Christian unity.

At the close of the service the members of the church gathered around the entrances and discussed the situation.

"There are a great many old members of the church here this morning," said President Weaver to a reporter for The New-York Times, "who have not been here in many months on account of their dislike for Mr. Hageman. They will probably now come back to the church and remain with us."

How the Mink Skin Cost So Much.

From The Portland Oregonian.

"That is a very fine mink skin you have," said a citizen to Mr. Frank Botefuhr. "It ought to be a good one," was the reply; "it cost me enough." Further inquiry elicited the information that the mink had been killed on Mr. Botefuhr's place, up on Cornell Mountain. It had made away with fourteen of his prize chickens, valued at $14, and was then caught in a trap set by the man in charge. When it was found that the animal was trapped, the man took out a fine shotgun to kill it, but, concluding it was not worth while to waste powder and shot on so small a varmint, struck at it with the butt of the gun. The mink dodged the blow, and the man, becoming excited, whaled away at it again and smashed the stock of the gun. The making good of this damage cost $12 more, so the mink skin cost $26 net. Mr. Botefuhr is not anxious to get enough skins at the same price to line an overcoat.

RICHARD CROKER ON THE RESULT.

He Says the Democrats Lost Because the People Wanted a Change.

From The New-York Tribune of Yesterday.

Richard Croker is out of politics, and dislikes to talk of political matters. A Tribune reporter had a conversation with him yesterday afternoon, however, about Tuesday's great Republican victories and their probable effect in the future. The first question asked of the former Tammany chieftain was: "Mr. Croker, is there any truth in the reports that you were interested with Michael F. Dwyer and won heavily on Morton and Strong?"

"No, not a particle. I did not know what Mr. Dwyer bet, or how he bet his money. As for myself, I did not bet or take any active part in the campaign."

"How do you account for the landslide?"

"Just as the Republicans account for it. The people desired a radical change."

"What do you think of the election of Strong for Mayor?"

"Well, that is rather a leading question, as he is a Republican, although elected on a reform ticket. If the Republicans had nominated a straight ticket it would have been elected just the same."

"What makes you thing so?"

"Hill had less than 3,000 plurality, which shows plainly that a straight Republican ticket could have carried the Mayoralty."

"What will be the effect of the election in the city?"

"That is hard to tell. There is one failing that afflicts reformers. That is that they stand up so straight in the endeavor to be straighter than others that sometimes they fall over backward. Reform is all right as long as it keeps its equilibrium."

"What radical changes will be made in the government of the city?"

"You will have to ask that question of Mr. Strong. The citizens of this city cannot be hoodwinked by anybody. They know when they are well governed, and no one man or party can stand in the way of public op

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
BOND AND MORTGAGE.
NO EXPENSE WHATSOEVER
FOR EXAMINING TITLE.
NO DELAY.
APPLY TO
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.
T. D. JORDAN, Comptroller, 120 Broadway.

A.—A.—FOR SALE—CHOICE NEW HOUSES.
American basement, colonial style,
5 TO 15 WEST 87TH ST.
No better nor finer ones in the city.
Also,
63 WEST 97TH ST.,
Handsome 4-story house, newly decorated.
All at very reasonable prices, and the terms as may be desired.
OPEN TO VISITORS.
Further particulars of owner,
CHARLES BUEK,
Columbus Av., corner 72d St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
REAL ESTATE,
4 AND 6 WARREN ST.,
Offer some very choice investment properties for sale. Large sums to loan on bond and mortgage. Builders' loans.
WARREN E. DENNIS,
Loan Department.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

FLORIDA PROPERTIES.
Choice Pineapple, Orange, and farming tracts. Some delightful residences. Bargains in timber lands. Large and small tracts. BENJ. HOMANS, 167 Broadway.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1894,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SALE BY ORDER OF THE
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, IN PARTITION.
RUSSELL BENEDICT, ESQ., REFEREE.
The five-story brick mait house,
with plot of land,
NORTHWEST CORNER
48th STREET AND EAST RIVER,
TOGETHER WITH THE VALUABLE WATER AND BULKHEAD RIGHTS.
Maps, &c., at the office of STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Esqrs., plaintiff's attorneys, 280 Broadway, and at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., AUCTIONEERS, will sell at auction, Thursday, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St., 4-story and basement high-stoop brick and brownstone dwelling, with 2-story extension; size, 19x55x extension x102.2; decorated; hard-wood finish; chandeliers, mirrors, and gas fixtures.
Maps at Auctioneers'. 71 and 73 Liberty St.

ARTHUR STREET.—Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—THE WEST END CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH F. CREGIER and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated November 5th, 1894, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the 3d day of December, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, by Smyth and Ryan, auctioneers, the premises in the said judgment, described as follows:
All that certain piece, parcel, or tract of land, together with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being at Fordham, in the 24th Ward of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, which lot is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Arthur Street, as laid down on a certain map entitled "Map of property belonging to S. Cumbreling and others, situated at Fordham, Township of West Farms, Westchester County, New-York, surveyed and laid out into lots May 15th, 1871, by Rudolph Ross, Surveyor, 61 Nassau Street, New-York," which point is distant forty-six (46) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Arthur Street and the northerly line of Jacob Street as laid down on said map; thence running northerly along Arthur Street twenty-nine (29) feet; thence easterly and parallel with Jacob Street eighty-seven (87) feet and six (6) inches; thence southerly and parallel with Arthur Street twenty-nine (29) feet, and thence westerly and again parallel with Jacob Street eighty-seven (87) feet and six (6) inches to Arthur Street at the point of beginning, said lot being a part of lots numbers three hundred and seventy-three, (373,) three hundred and seventy-four, (374,) three hundred and seventy-five, (375,) and three hundred and seventy-six, (376,) as designated on said map.—Dated November 12th, 1894.
HERMAN W. SCHMITZ, Referee.
WILLIAM LANGDON, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 5 Beekman St., N. Y. City.
n12-2aw3wM&Th&d3

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. H. HULL, as receiver of J. S. Conover Co., and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the fifth day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in said City of New-York, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, on the 5th day of December, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the premises in said judgment mentioned and thereby described as follows: All that lot of land situate in the City of New-York, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the south side of Twenty-fifth Street three hundred and twenty-five feet west of the southwest corner of Tenth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street; running thence south parallel with Tenth Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence west parallel with Twenty-fifth Street seventy-five feet; thence north parallel with Tenth Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the south side of Twenty-fifth Street, and thence east along the same seventy-five feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New-York, November 9th, 1894.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Referee.
STEELE & DICKSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 40 Wall Street, New-York City.
n12-2aw3wM&Th&d5

LENOX AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against HENRY W. BENEDICT and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the fifth day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in said City of New-York, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, on the 5th day of December, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:
All that lot of land in the City of New-York, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the east side of Lenox Avenue seventy-nine feet eleven inches north of the northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; running thence east parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and through a party wall eighty-four feet; thence north parallel with Lenox Avenue twenty feet; thence west parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street eighty-four feet to the east side of Lenox Avenue, and thence south along the same twenty feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New-York, November 9th, 1894.
CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Referee.
STEELE & DICKSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 40 Wall St., New-York City.
n12-2aw3wM&Th&d5

SALES OF REALTY TO-DAY.

The following auction sales of real estate are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:
By John N. Golding, foreclosure sales, two actions, Thomas F. Donnelly and William T. Gray, respectively, referees. First action affects 257 to 267 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 98 by 99.11, with six three-story brick dwellings, and also the vacant plot, 35 by 99.11, adjoining to the west. Due on judgment, $47,400. The second action affects the same property, except the vacant lots. Due on judgment, $25,100; on prior mortgage, $35,640.
By William Kennelly, auction sale, three lots at southeast corner of Tiffany and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Streets, together 74.06 by 79.27 by 100, by about 110.
By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas P. Wykes, referee, 495 Water Street, south side, 242.11 feet east of Pike Slip, extending through to 251 South Street, 24 by 160, two five-story brick store buildings. Due on judgment, $26,950.
By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William J. Gibson, referee; 148 West Eighty-second Street, south side, 281 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 19 by 80 by 102.2, four story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,270; on prior mortgage, $22,500.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES
TO LET, SEASON OR YEAR.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 WEST 27TH ST., CORNER 5TH AV.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

CHOICE 5TH AV. DWELLING TO LEASE—In perfect order; best residence portion of city, near 57th St.; desirable tenant rather than high rent; immediate possession. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

MADISON AV., NEAR 61st.—Handsome 25-foot 4-story brownstone dwelling.
STRONG & IRELAND, 60 Liberty St.

NEAR METROPOLITAN CLUB.—4-story brownstone dwelling, between 5th & Madison Avs., $25,000. STRONG & IRELAND, 60 Liberty St.

City Flats To Let—Furnished.

IN THE
"121 MADISON AVENUE"
Fire-proof building, a tenant desires to sublet his apartment, furnished, 9 rooms; all exposures.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

NO. 121 MADISON AVENUE.

AN ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF BUILDING.

A tenant having a small two-story apartment desires to sublet to October, 1895, 8 rooms; bright and sunny; satisfactory terms.

110 WEST 40th ST.—The Wiesbaden, a very comfortable second-story apartment, to let; rent, $85; nine rooms and bath; to refined family of adults; location very central, and house is very home-like and carefully managed; also, fifth floor apartment of ten rooms and bath; rent, $70; can be seen at any time by the right kind of applicant. Janitor will show.

TO RENT.—A moderate-sized apartment in the fire-proof building No. 80 Madison Av., corner 28th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

No. 12 FOURTH AVENUE.
First story, store and basement to rent. Apply to HORACE S. ELY & CO., 64 Cedar St.

Excursions.

RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.
ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.
A WINTER IN
CALIFORNIA:
Special Trains of Magnificent Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping and Dining Cars ACROSS THE CONTINENT at Frequent Intervals for Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, etc.
The tickets cover every expense of travel both ways, and give the holders entire freedom to movement on the Pacific Coast, and on the return journey if desired.
Tours to Mexico by Special Vestibuled Trains.
Independent Railroad and Steamship Tickets to All Points.
Send for descriptive book, mentioning whether information regarding independent tickets, California or Mexico tour is desired.
Raymond & Whitcomb,
31 East Fourteenth St., Lincoln Building, Union Square, New-York.

Instruction—City Schools.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.) Branches in leading American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

FRANK DAMROSCH'S SIGHT-SINGING CLASSES
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AT Carnegie Music Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av. No previous knowledge of music required. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

C. H. RIVERS'
Reliable School for Dancing now open for private and class instruction. Corner of Court and State Sts., Brooklyn. Send for circular. Address C. H. RIVERS, 175 State St., Brooklyn.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 22 East 54th St., Reopens Oct. 4. Primary, academic, and college preparatory dep'ts. Kindergarten Oct. 10. 15th year.

MISS WALKER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
148 Madison Avenue.
Primary, preparatory, academic, and post-graduate classes.

CLASS FOR BOYS, 22 East 54th St., Reopens Oct. 3. Fifteenth year.
THE MISSES GRINNELL.

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR'S MENDELSSOHN Rooms, 108 West 55th St.—Private lessons and classes in dancing every day.

THE MISSES WHEELER DAY SCHOOL AND kindergarten, 637 Madison Av., corner 59th St., over Jaeger's.

Instruction—Country Schools.

TRINITY HOME SCHOOL.—$10.00; mother's care; English, German, French, music, painting. MRS. AYRES, Principal, Rossville, S. I.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
NO. 681 FIFTH AVENUE,
Opens Oct. 20. Class and private lessons. Men's class Dec. 3. (new.) THE AMSTERDAM.

Auction Sales.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction, Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
For account of whom it may concern.
The following judgments entered in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, City and County of New-York:
Against Jacob Andrie, for $2,746.24, entered June 1, 1885.
Against Jacob Andrie, $3,641.38, entered June 1, 1885.
Against Rufus Hatch, for $3,613.11, entered May 1, 1886.
Against George J. Byrd, $13,947.10, entered June 7, 1886.
Against Henry B. Burnett, $71,746.76, entered Nov. 24, 1886.
And the following judgments entered in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of New-York: Against Ira E. Doying, $1,267.30, entered Dec. 21, 1885.
Against Ira E. Doying, $1,294.52, entered Dec. 21, 1885.
Against Henry J. Rogers, for $1,127.03, entered Dec. 14, 1886.

Winter Resorts.

AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT.
HOTEL BON AIR,
AUGUSTA, GA.,
Will open Dec. 15, 1894, a modern hotel with all latest improvements and conveniences; located 550 feet above sea level; on same range of hills as Aiken; particularly dry, balmy, and invigorating climate; excellent cuisine; pure water and perfect drainage; select orchestra, and abundant facilities for out and in door sports. For booklet and full particulars, address, until Nov. 20, C. A. LINSLEY, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York City; after that date, Augusta, Ga.

Messenger Service Free.
Ring Your Call Box.
All American District Telegraph Offices are our Special and Authorized Agents, and will receive Advertisements for
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at same rates as at our Main Office and Without Charge for Messenger Service.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid and assist with waiting in a private family; no objection to private boarding house; two years' reference from last place. J. T., 274 West 11th St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and laundress in small family; four years' best city references; no cards. M. K., 286 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid; competent in every respect; first-class city reference; lady can be seen. 461 West 19th St., one flight, up; ring Hart's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl, in private family, as chambermaid and waitress and assist with waiting. Call, for two days, at 432 West 49th St.; Carroll's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; willing and obliging; best city references; can be investigated. Call, two days, or address M. O. B., 1,098 3d Av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; can assist with waiting; in a private family; two years' best city references; last employer can be seen. M. D., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young German Protestant woman as an efficient and thoroughly-capable chambermaid; has best of city reference; private family only. M. G., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamberwork and sewing; will wait on lady if required; first-class city reference. Dormer, 460 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid; no objection to flat; best references. 1,315 3d Av., Wells's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl in private family as first-class chambermaid and to assist with waiting or plain sewing; best city reference from last place. 31 East 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; good city reference. 265 West 47th St., O'Kane's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young German girl as chambermaid; would also assist with the washing; best city reference. B. B., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to boarding house; best city reference. 603 2d Av., corner 33d St., two days.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Swedish young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; first-class references. 207 East 37th St., fourth bell, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By thoroughly experienced chambermaid in private family; good references. T. B., care of Mrs. Sweeney, 120 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork alone; best city reference. Call, Monday, 200 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid alone; three years' best city reference. Call, Monday, 123 West 60th St.; Keenan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By neat young girl in private family as chambermaid; assist with washing or waiting; best city reference. N. C., Box 21, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress and assist with washing; best city reference; no objection to country. 331 West 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a smart and neat young woman, either as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; best city reference. Ring Kyle's bell, 245 West 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes situation for her Protestant chambermaid; willing to assist in waiting. Call, Monday and Tuesday, till 12 o'clock, 69 Irving Place, present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid and waitress; private family; good city reference. Call, Monday, 119 West 60th St., Sullivan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid and assist with children or wait on lady; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 37 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young North of Ireland girl as chambermaid or assist with other work in private family; neat appearance. 250 West 69th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—In a private family; by a Protestant girl speaking French, German, and English; four years' first-class city reference. G. D., care of Mrs. Ott, 144 East 4th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class reference from present employer, who can be seen; wages, $20. Can be seen, for two days, at 113 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Swedish girl as chambermaid or nurse in private family; best reference. Call, Monday, E. Welin, 316 East 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—By a neat young girl; good place in private family; best city reference. Call, Monday, care of Mrs. Petersen, 725 7th Av., near 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or do plain washing; best city personal references. 246 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Scotch girl a short time in the country to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and take care of children. Call, Monday, at 209 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID and do plain sewing, or would wait on a lady; best city reference. M. C., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid, laundress, or waitress; private family; best reference. 77 East 115th St., care of Address.

CHAMBERMAID.—By woman as chambermaid and to wait on lady and do plain sewing. 356 West 48th St., Gilmartin's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best city references. 462 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at present employer's, 4 East 62d St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By young lady as companion or lady's maid; willing to make herself useful; references. Miss Hanby, 306 West 19th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By American Protestant girl, 26, as cook in private family; good references. Cook, 781 6th Av., between 44th and 45th Sts., second bell.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook in private family; best city reference; willing and obliging; $20 to $25. S. H., 257 West 42d St., Times Agency.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' city reference. Laundry, 986 6th Av.

COOK.—By young Swedish woman; first-class cook in private family; can take entire charge of kitchen; best city references. 243 East 52d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best references; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to short distance in the country. 791 6th Av., in store.

COOK.—By young girl as cook; willing to assist with washing; good city reference; no objection to apartment. 202 West 31st St., Larkin's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By middle-aged woman in small family where neat and tidy person is appreciated; eight years' personal city reference. Cook, 254 8th Av.

COOK.—By a respectable Swedish cook; understands her business in all its branches; in a private family; will go in ladies' boarding house; best references. 328 East 41st St.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; thoroughly understands her business; personal city reference; leaving through death. 147 East 50th St.; no cards.

COOK—WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By two Swedish girls; one as competent cook and the other as chambermaid; best city references. 224 West 67th St.; Peterson's bell.

COOK.—By young German Protestant girl as good cook and to do plain washing; American family preferred. 231 East 28th St., first floor; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant woman, who thoroughly knows all branches of first-class cooking; clean in her work and kitchen; good references. 507 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; understands French and American cooking; best city reference. B. F., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a good cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference; will do coarse washing in a small family if required. 656 2d Av.

COOK.—By a young girl as excellent cook in a small private family; very best city reference from last place; no cards. 469 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; assist with washing; city or country; four years' reference. 783 8th Av.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook; by the day or week; understands cooking in all its branches; excellent references. 309 1st Av.

COOK.—By young girl; good cook; laundress; in private family; good city reference. Call, Monday, 202 West 60th St., Kelly's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference. E. F., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

COOK, WASH, and IRON; CAN FURNISH best city references. 224 East 27th St., Noonan's bell.

COOK.—By an English Protestant as first-class cook in small private family; good city reference. M. H., 127 West 19th St., first floor, front.

COOK.—By a competent cook; understands good plain cooking; city reference. C. G., 110 West 14th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman; competent cook; city or country; willing to assist with washing; reference. 241 West 30th St.; ring bell twice.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; good city reference. 43 West 19th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook in private family; best city reference. 228 East 59th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in a private family; good references given; wages expected, $30. A. L., 294 7th Av.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; four years' reference from last place. P. Masson, 95 Clinton Place.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; good city reference. C. B., 138 West 33d St.; Bell 9.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an experienced first-class cook; thoroughly understands French and English cooking; first-class private family; personal city reference. M. M., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook in private family; best city reference; no objection to plain washing. 324 East 31st St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook and to do coarse washing in a small family; best city references; wages, $20. D., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook and baker; do washing in private family; personal city reference. M. H., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches of cooking and baking; take full management of kitchen and marketing; best reference. M. L., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands French and English cooking; just arrived from London; age, 32; wages from $50. Colivieri, Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; none but private families; first-class references. L. B., 16 West 18th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By young girl; good cook, washer and ironer; small private family; best city references; lady can be seen. B. D., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; best city reference from last employer. 150 West 50th St., near 7th Av.; ring front-door bell twice.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as good cook in a small private family; city or country; would assist with washing; good reference. M. E., 31 Spencer St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—In private family where kitchenmaid is kept; understands all kinds of dishes; personal references. Call, Monday, at 211 East 26th St., first floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl; good plain cook and laundress; city reference; no objection to housework. 313 East 59th St., first floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook; all branches; work by day or week. 754 8th Av., first floor.

COOK.—By good cook and to assist with washing; city reference. 136 West 49th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman to work by the day, week, or month to do washing, ironing, or cleaning; first-class laundress; good city reference. 155 West 51st St. Mary Allen.

DAY'S WORK.—By a German woman; experienced cleaner; two more days during the week; best city references. D. C., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day as laundress, or to do cleaning; reference. 161 West 33d St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable English woman to do any kind of work by the day or week; reference. Mrs. O'Neil, 555 West 42d St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day to do fine washing and ironing; city reference. 118 West 33d St., top floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman to go out by day; is good cook and laundress; best city references. 219 East 47th St., 4th bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By young Swedish woman, work by day or week; good laundress, or will do any other work. 205 East 38th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman, well recommended, to go out by day and sleep home. 223 West 35th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young colored man; any kind; not long from the South. South, Box 10, 1,242 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman; good washer and ironer; best of references. 416 West 53d St., second floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to work by day; washing, ironing, or cleaning. 319 East 48th St., ground floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress by the day; best city reference; can be seen. 13 East 52d St.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman by the day; cleaning or washing. Thorough, 329 East 54th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker by the day with private families; perfect fitter and designer; makes the latest styles; remodels; reference; terms, $1.75. Miss Campbell, 242 East 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Elegantly-fitted walking, evening, and ball dresses made reasonably; work seen; also thorough dressmaker; by the day. 1,322 Broadway, second bell, over drug store.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced French dressmaker; good cutter; perfect fit and finish; by day or week; references. M. G., Box 1, 1,242 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Taylor system; children's clothes a specialty; or will travel with lady as maid and dressmaker. M. M., 136 West 52d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; engagements in private families by day; cutting and fitting, or take work home. 473 3d Av., second floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker, from Doucet and Felix; last imported styles; evening and street dresses; engagement by day in family; $2.50; first-class references. 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Fashionable; by day or to take work home; exquisite street and evening gowns; remodeling; terms moderate; city references. C. C., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Fashionable dressmaker would like a few more customers at home; exquisite fit and finish. McFrowen, 127 West 20th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a highly-recommended young lady (foreigner) of education and refinement as governess or companion; fluent French, German, English; music, drawing; best references exchanged. K. K., 71 West 105th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman as first-class washer and ironer, or would do cleaning; by the day or month; first-class reference; employers can be seen. 204 East 44th St.; ring Gooley's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman to do plain housework or help with; no cards. Call, two days, C. H. Kemble, 435 East 12th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for housework or up-stairs work in small private family; good reference. 215 East 80th St.; ring Fleming's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent girl; do general housework; first-class washer and ironer; best city reference. 424 East 86th St., second flat.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a competent young woman as first-class kitchenmaid or excellent cook in small family; best city reference. J. C., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid; understands massage treatment in all branches; first-class seamstress and packer; willing and obliging; three years' city reference; no cards. 677 2d Av., top floor bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French maid; understands all duties of a maid; is a good traveler and packer; best city reference. 217 East 47th St.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; excellent hairdresser and dressmaker; experienced and accustomed to travel; first-class city references. 131 West 35th St., care of Mrs. Duchardt.

LADY' S MAID.—By a first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and good packer; accustomed to travel; willing and obliging. H. T., 143 West 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; excellent hairdresser and dressmaker; first-class city references; wages, $25. S. M. Box 277 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; willing to wait on young ladies; seven years' first-class city references. P. F., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; French, German, English; perfect hairdresser and seamstress; also for young ladies. Address letters, M. E., care of Mrs. Lawler, 667 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a French lady as lady's maid, or as nurse to grown children; understands dressmaking; best city references. A. Freund, 7 Carmine St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant young woman; ten years' experience; as second seamstress; understands dressmaking; will be disengaged in a few days. B., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German Protestant (27) to wait on ladies; excellent seamstress; willing to assist with other duties; best city references. Madame Lydin's, 226 East 39th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By refined North German; good seamstress; fine needleworker; understands hairdressing; first-class references. 228 West 123d St., first floor; ring bell once.

LADY'S MAID.—By middle-aged American woman, accustomed to wait on elderly ladies; good hairdresser; neat sewer; can furnish city reference. C. R., care of Mrs. Russell, 337 East 88th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; good seamstress. Can be seen at former employer's, Monday, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M., 22 East 51st St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; first-class; thoroughly understands her duties; good packer and traveler; good personal city reference. A. D., 158 West 86th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl as lady's maid and seamstress; good hairdresser and packer; best references. Marie, Box 328 Times, Up Town.

LADIES' MAID.—By a competent North German as ladies' maid; good seamstress; best city references. M. W., 973 Madison St., Brooklyn.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid; good hairdresser and seamstress; also is a graduate of massage. M. C., 109 West 46th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Swiss as lady's maid; competent seamstress; best references. J. G., 341 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French lady's maid; good seamstress and hairdresser; best city reference. F. S., 221 East 23d St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Accustomed to traveling; best city reference. T., 245 West 25th St.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By young American woman as maid or seamstress; would assist with other duties if required; best city reference. L. B., Box 25, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID.—By a young Swedish girl as maid to lady or growing child; good, neat sewer; first-class city reference. Call, two days, at 135 East 17th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Can cut, fit, and do all kinds of sewing; also good chambermaid; competent in all respects; best city reference. 151 East 23d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good dressmaker; willing to assist with any other work. 1,675 3d Av., between 88th and 89th Sts.; ring Carpenter's bell.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an experienced first-class cook; thoroughly understands French and English cooking; first-class private family; personal city reference. M. M., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook in private family; best city reference; no objection to plain washing. 324 East 31st St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook and to do coarse washing in a small family; best city references; wages, $20. D., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook and baker; do washing in private family; personal city reference. M. H., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches of cooking and baking; take full management of kitchen and marketing; best reference. M. L., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands French and English cooking; just arrived from London; age, 32; wages from $50. Colivieri, Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; none but private families; first-class references. L. B., 16 West 18th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By young girl; good cook, washer and ironer; small private family; best city references; lady can be seen. B. D., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; best city reference from last employer. 150 West 50th St., near 7th Av.; ring front-door bell twice.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as good cook in a small private family; city or country; would assist with washing; good reference. M. E., 31 Spencer St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—In private family where kitchenmaid is kept; understands all kinds of dishes; personal references. Call, Monday, at 211 East 26th St., first floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl; good plain cook and laundress; city reference; no objection to housework. 313 East 59th St., first floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook; all branches; work by day or week. 754 8th Av., first floor.

COOK.—By good cook and to assist with washing; city reference. 136 West 49th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman to work by the day, week, or month to do washing, ironing, or cleaning; first-class laundress; good city reference. 155 West 51st St. Mary Allen.

DAY'S WORK.—By a German woman; experienced cleaner; two more days during the week; best city references. D. C., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day as laundress, or to do cleaning; reference. 161 West 33d St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable English woman to do any kind of work by the day or week; reference. Mrs. O'Neil, 555 West 42d St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day to do fine washing and ironing; city reference. 118 West 33d St., top floor.

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DAY'S WORK.—By a young colored man; any kind; not long from the South. South, Box 10, 1,242 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman; good washer and ironer; best of references. 416 West 53d St., second floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to work by day; washing, ironing, or cleaning. 319 East 48th St., ground floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress by the day; best city reference; can be seen. 13 East 52d St.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman by the day; cleaning or washing. Thorough, 329 East 54th St.

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DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker by the day with private families; perfect fitter and designer; makes the latest styles; remodels; reference; terms, $1.75. Miss Campbell, 242 East 33d St.

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Houseworkers.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

INCREASING ACTIVITY AND HIGHER PRICES FOR STOCKS.

Marked Improvement in Sentiment Following the Elections and the Announcement in The Times that President Cleveland Had Determined on an Issue of Government Bonds—Sharp Advance in the Grangers—The General List Also Strong—The Bank Statement.

There was a marked change in conditions last week, and for the better. Populism fell under public condemnation in the elections, and at the same time the crop of demagognes which has done so much to destroy the confidence of the foreign investor in American securities was killed off. It is remarkable that in practically every State where the alleged principles of this latest craze were put forward, so that they could be passed upon, the good, sound sense of the people asserted itself and buried them beyond resurrection. The result of the election was promptly reflected in higher prices for American securities in London, and the improved tone there had an immediate effect in this market. Professional operators were, of course, the first to take advantage of the situation, but toward the close of the week the investing public began to take an interest in Wall Street for the first time in many months.

It was not until Friday, however, that the real turn came. On the afternoon of that day it began to be rumored that an issue of Government bonds was to be made in the immediate future. The result was a buying movement, which was even more pronounced than that which had followed the election, and on Saturday, on the definite statement, made in The Times of that morning, that President Cleveland had decided that the issue should be made, the upward movement became intensified, so that, at the close of the week, the market was buoyant and the prevailing sentiment was one of great hopefulness.

For the first time in a long while the industrial stocks did not overshadow the general market. The best buying was on the Grangers, and they all closed at material advances. St. Paul was the most active of the group, but there was good buying of Burlington, while Rock Island and Northwestern were in demand. In the coal group, Jersey Central was the most prominent, both in point of activity and strength. In the general list, Louisville and Nashville, Manhattan, Atchison, Denver preferred, and Missouri Pacific were leaders and were fairly active. Manhattan, notwithstanding the determination of the electors in favor of municipal rapid transit, was not weak, althoug it was one of the few stocks which did not score material advances.

Among the industrials, Sugar was prominent, both in point of activity and strength and it closed half a dozen points higher than on the previous Saturday. Its strength was accounted for on the ground of the advance in the price of refined sugars and on the probability that several of the refineries controlled by the combination will resume operations in the near future. Chicago Gas was well bought by the West and local operators, it being announced that terms had been arranged with its rivals which would prevent under-competition. There was a fair volume of trading in Western Union, General Electric, and Lead at advancing prices. Distilling and Cattle Feeding was not greatly changed. It was currently reported that Mr. Greenhut, the President of the trust, had once more placed himself on the short side of the market.

The following table gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices of the corresponding week last year:

	High- est.	Low- est.	Closing Nov. 11, 1893.
Alton & Terre Haute	39¾	38	..
American Cotton Oil	29	26¾	29½
American Cotton Oil pf	77	74	72½
American Express	112⅛	110½	..
*American Sugar Refining	94½	86¼	80½
*American Sugar Refining pf	95	92	91½
American Tel. & Cable Co	91	87	..
*American Tobacco	101	98	88½
American Tobacco pf	108	108	99¾
Atchison, Topeka and S. F.	6⅞	5½	18⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	69½	67	70
*Bay State Gas	87¾	84	..
Canada Southern	52½	50¼	51½
Canadian Pacific	63	62	72
Central Pacific	16	15½	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	19¾	18⅞	19
Chicago Gas	77½	74¾	69
Chicago & Northwestern	104⅞	100⅜	104½
Chicago & Northwestern pf	145	145	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	76⅞	73	82½
C., C., C. & St. Louis	39¾	30½	30¾
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	82	80	90
C., M. & St. Paul	64¼	61	64
C., M. & St. Paul pf	120	119	119½
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	65½	61	67
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25⅞	23½	25
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Tol.	23¾	21½	22
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Tol. pf.	60¼	60¼	..
Consolidated Gas Company	124½	121	135½
Delaware & Hudson	128	124	131¼
Del., Lack. & Western	162	156	172½
Denver & Rio Grande	13	12½	10⅜
Denver & Rio Grande pf	37⅝	35	30⅝
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	10⅜	9¾	30½
E. T., Va. & Ga., cts. all pd.	11⅞	11	..
E.T.,V. & G.2d pf., cts. all pd.	13⅜	13	..
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	101¾	100⅝	..
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	53	52½	..
General Electric	37⅜	35⅝	42½
Great Northern pf	101½	101½	..
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	4¼	3¾	..
Homestake	18	18	..
Illinois Central	92½	92¼	92
Iowa Central	7⅛	7⅛	7
Iowa Central pf	26½	25½	20
Laclede Gas	21¾	20½	17
Laclede Gas pf	79⅞	75½	..
Lake Erie & Western	18½	16⅝	17½
Lake Erie & Western pf	74	71	69¼
Lake Shore	138	133	127¼
Long Island	86⅜	86¼	97½
*Long Island Traction	13½	12¾	..
Louisville & Nashville	56⅜	54⅜	48⅛
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	8	7½	10
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf	23½	22½	40½
Manhattan Consolidated	108½	106¼	131½
Michigan Central	100	99½	101
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd.	30	29½	..
Min. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	45½	41¾	..
Missouri Pacific	30⅜	28⅛	24½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	14¾	13⅜	12¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	29¾	28	28
*National Lead Company	42⅞	40¼	27
*National Lead Company pf	89¼	87½	75½
National Starch 1st pf.	44	44	..
New-Jersey Central	97½	89⅜	117
New-York Central	100⅜	98⅝	102¾
N. Y. & N. E., all as. pd.	32½	31	..
New-York & New-Haven	190½	190½	197½
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	15	14	17¾
N. Y., Chicago & St. L. 2d pf.	30	29½	32
New-York, Lake Erie & West.	14¼	13⅜	13⅞
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western pf.	28⅞	28¾	..
N. Y., Susquehanna & Western	16¼	15¾	17¾
N. Y., Susquehanna & West. pf.	45½	43⅞	51
Norfolk & Western	8	7	..
Norfolk & Western pf.	23¾	22¾	20½
North American	5	4¼	5
Northern Pacific	4¾	4½	7¼
Northern Pacific pf.	19⅝	17½	22
Northwestern	16⅞	16	17
Oregon Improvement	18½	18	42
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	8	8	..
Pacific Mail	24	21¾	18
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3⅜	3½	..
Philadelphia & Reading	18⅜	17⅝	21⅞
Pittsburg & Western pf.	30	28½	31
P., C., C. & St. L.	18	15	16¼
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	46	44	..
Pullman Palace Car Company	159	159	174
Rich. & W. Pt. 5th cn., pd.	18¼	17⅜	..
Rich. & W. Pt. pf., T. R.	22½	22½	..
Rio Grande Western	16	15	..
Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	119¾	116¾	107½
St. Louis Southwestern	5½	4⅞	5¾
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	10⅝	9¾	9
St. Paul & Omaha	36⅝	33½	36¾
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	106	107½	..
Southern Pacific	20⅜	18½	18¾
*Southern Railway, when issued	13¼	12⅝	..
*Southern Ra. pf., when issued.	41	40	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron	17	16¼	16
Texas Pacific	10⅝	10	8
Tol., A. A. & N. Michigan	5½	5	7½
Union Pacific	14⅛	12⅜	17¾
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	4⅜	4¼	..
United States Cordage	14	12⅝	..
United States Cordage pf	24	22	..
United States Rubber	44½	40¾	40
United States Rubber pf	96	95⅝	83½
United States Leather	9	9	..
*United States Leather pf	60	59¼	..
Wabash	7⅛	6⅝	8½
Wabash pf	15½	14⅜	15½
Western Union Telegraph	89⅝	87⅜	87¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12⅜	11⅞	15¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	44½	41½	52¾
Wisconsin Central	4½	4½	..

*Unlisted.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $1,534,625. The banks now hold $61,669,650 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $1,107,300, a decrease in specie of $78,500, a decrease in legal tenders of $2,188,300, a decrease in deposits of $2,928,700, and a decrease in circulation of $310,200.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Nov. 10, '94.	Nov. 3, '94.	Nov. 11, '93.
Loans	$499,714,700	$500,822,000	$402,986,000
Specie	93,677,100	93,755,600	98,644,900
Legal t'd's.	116,036,600	118,224,900	73,118,800
Deposits	592,176,200	595,104,900	455,739,900
Circulation.	11,207,600	11,517,800	14,356,300

The following shows the relation between the reserves and the liabilities:

	Nov. 10, '94.	Nov. 3, '94.	Nov. 11, '93.
Specie	$93,677,100	$93,755,600	$98,644,900
Legal t'd's.	116,036,600	118,224,900	73,118,800
Total reserve	$209,713,700	$211,980,500	$171,763,700
Reserve req'red ag't deposits.	148,044,050	148,776,225	113,934,975
Excess res've above legal req'rements.	$61,669,650	$63,204,275	$57,828,725

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1894	$61,669,650	1888	$11,557,600
1893	57,828,725	1887	5,587,400
1892	2,678,900	1886	7,891,350
1891	9,452,150	1885	26,495,150
*1890	3,544,250	1884	37,474,525
*1889	760,850		

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market continued easy. Call loans were made at ½@1 per cent., although the usual rate was 1 per cent.

Time money was freely offered, but the demand was small. Rates were 1 per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty days to four months, 2½ per cent. for five to six months, and 3 per cent. for seven to eight months.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the supply of good names was small. Rates were 2½@2¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3 per cent. for four months' commission house names and four months' prime single names, 3@4 per cent. for prime six months', and 4½@7 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England statement on Thursday showed a decrease in bullion of $1,024,658, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 62.55, became 62.12. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 24,950,000f in gold and lost 775,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was easier in the absence of demand, a little better supply of bids, and the prospect of a Government bond issue. The posted rates for sterling were $4.87½ for sixty-day bills and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.86½@$4.86¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87½@$4.87¾ for demand, $4.87¾@$4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental exchange, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10; telegraphic, 12½. Chicago—par. Boston—5c discount. Savannah—Buying, 3-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. St. Louis—Par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 63⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 51¼c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 29¼d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $20,237,722, and the exports for the same period $86,704,610. The net exports, therefore, have been $66,366,880.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Amer. Cotton Oil	2½	M. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	4
Amer. Cotton Oil pf.	4⅛	Missouri Pacific	2½
Amer. Sugar Ref.	7⅝	Mo., Kansas & Tex.	1⅝
Amer. Sugar Ref. pf.	2⅞	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	1⅞
Amer. Tel. & C.	1¼	National Lead	2¼
American Tobacco	2½	National Lead pf.	1½
American Tobacco pf.	2½	N. J. Central	3¾
Baltimore & Ohio	1½	N. Y. Central	2
Canada Southern	2⅜	N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	1
Canadian Pacific	1⅛	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2
Central Pacific	1⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Chicago Gas	2½	N. Y., L. E. & W.	2⅜
Chicago & N. W.	2¾	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	2⅜
Chicago, Bur. & Q.	3⅜	N. Y., Sus. & West.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅜	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	2⅞	Northern Pacific pf.	2½
Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	3⅞	Pacific Mail	1⅝
Consolidated Gas.	5½	Pittsburg & West. pf.	1
Delaware & Hudson.	3½	P., C., C. & St. L.	2¼
Del., Lack. & West.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3
Denver & Rio Gr.	1⅞	Pullman Car	1½
Denver & R. G. pf.	3⅛	R. & W. P. pf., t. r.	1
General Electric	2½	St. Paul & Omaha	1⅝
Illinois Central	2½	St. Paul, M. & M.	2
Laclede Gas	1	Southern Pacific	1⅜
Laclede Gas pf.	3⅜	U. S. Cordage pf.	2
L. E. & Western	1⅛	U. S. Rubber	4
L. E. & Western pf.	4⅜	Wabash pf.	1
Lake Shore	6½	Western Union	2½
Louis. & Nashville	2⅜	Wheeling & L. E.	1⅝
L., N. A. & Chi. pf.	2	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	2⅛
Michigan Central	2½		
M. & St. L., all as. pd.	3		

DECLINED.

Alton & T. H.	1½	Iowa Central pf.	1

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

A. & T. H. Div.	1½	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. cts. all pd.	5½
At. & Pac. 4s.	3	Nor. Pac. 3d coup.	1¼
C. Pac. 1898.	1¼	Nor. Pac. 3d coup.	1½
C. & O. gen. 4½s.	2	N. P. con. 5s.	⅜
Chi. & Ind. Coal 1st.	1½	N. P. & Mon. 1st.	4
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s.	1	N. P. 1st reg.	1¼
C. & N. Pac. 5s, t. r.	1⅛	N. P. col. tr. notes.	1⅞
C., B. & Q. 7s, con.	1¼	N. W. gold c.	1
C. G. L. & C. 1st.	2½	Ohio Southern 1st.	2
Cin., Day. & Ir. 1st.	1⅞	Ore. Imp. con. 5s.	1¼
Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s.	2	Or. Short Line 6s.	3¼
Col., H. V. & Tol. 6s.	1	O. S. L. & U. N. con.	1⅛
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	1⅜	Peo. Gas of Chi. 1st.	1½
E.T., V. & G. eq. 5s, cts.	1½	P. D. & E. 1st, Ev. Div.	1
Erie 2d con.	3¼	R. G. W. 1st.	1½
Erie 2d con., cts.	4½	Rock Is. deb. 5s.	3⅛
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1½	St.L. & S. F. con. 4s.	1¼
Harlem 1st coup.	1	St.L. & S. F. gen. 6s.	1
I., D. & Sp. 1st, t. r.	4	St. L. S. W. 1st.	8¾
Int. & G. N. 1st.	1½	St. L. S. W. 2d.	2¼
Int. & G. N. 2d.	2½	San A. & Ar. P. 4s.	2½
Kan. & Mich. 4s.	1	S. A. & A. P. 1st.	2½
Kan. Pac. con.	3	S. & West 1st.	2½
Kan. & Tex. 1st.	1⅜	Texas Pacific 1st.	3
Kan. & Tex. 2d.	2⅜	Texas Pacific 2d.	2½
Kan. & Tex. 5s.	3½	Utah South. ext.	4½
Laclede Gas 1st.	1¼	U. S. Cordage 1st.	1½
Louis. & N. unif. 4s.	1½	Wabash 2d.	1½
L., N. A. & Chi. con.	4⅞	W., L. E. & P. Coal 5s.	1¼
L., N. A. & Chi. gen.	2½	Wis. Cent. 1st.	2¼
Mobile & Ohio gen.	1⅜		
Mo., K. & E. 1st.	3½		

DECLINED.

P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	1	U. P. ext., s. f. 8s.	1
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	1	Va. Mid. gen.	1

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The past week has been an extremely active and busy one for bond dealers, as the demand has been extremely heavy, not only for the high-grade bonds, but for others less desirable. All the better 5 per cent. bonds were active and in good demand. Chicago and Eastern Illinois 5s, Chicago, Rock Island extension 5s, debenture 5s, Chesapeake and Ohio 5s, and others of this class were in demand, and the supply has been pretty well cleaned up. The very high-grade bonds, such as Northwest consols, Morris and Essex firsts, and others of this character, are almost impossible to obtain, even at the high prices prevailing, so the business done in them was restricted.

In the speculative bonds, Atchison 4s were the most active, selling up nearly 2 per cent. Texas Pacific securities were also actively dealt in, the first 5s selling at about the highest prices of the year, and showing a net gain for the week of 3 per cent. The seconds were also active, and closed 1½ per cent. higher. Northern Pacific securities also show substantial gains on account of the favorable earnings now coming in. At the present rate, the company is earning more than the interest on its second mortgage bonds, which now carry 9 per cent. back interest, so at the price they are selling in the board, 89, they appear still a good purchase, as it is not thought they can be disturbed in any reorganization.

Outside securities of the better grade all show substantial gains for the week, the bonds of the prominent traction companies being especially strong and in good demand. There were sales made of the bonds of the Buffalo, Rochester, Bridgeport, and Columbus Traction Companies, at higher prices than have prevailed for a long while. There is a growing tendency in favor of securities of this description, as they have demonstrated their soundness very manifestly during the late depression. When so many prominent railroads went into the hands of receivers, not a single one of the traction companies was affected. Government bonds are in demand, being fractionally higher, but with few offerings.

BULLION HOLDINGS IN EUROPE.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and the corresponding date in 1893. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Nov. 8, 1894	£35,152,820	.....
Nov. 9, 1893	25,503,565	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Nov. 8, 1894	77,128,464	£49,535,986
Nov. 9, 1893	63,054,000	50,551,000
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Nov. 8, 1894	36,485,750	12,145,250
Nov. 9, 1893	29,164,500	9,721,500
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Nov. 8, 1894	14,911,000	14,421,000
Nov. 9, 1893	10,677,000	16,192,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Nov. 8, 1894	4,072,000	6,744,000
Nov. 9, 1893	2,861,000	6,820,000
BELGIUM.		
Nov. 8, 1894	3,206,667	1,603,333
Nov. 9, 1893	2,728,667	1,364,333
SPAIN.		
Nov. 8, 1894	8,004,000	9,708,000
Nov. 9, 1893	7,918,000	6,490,000
Total last week	£178,910,701	£94,247,569
Corresponding week, '93.	146,996,723	91,138,833
Week ending Nov. 1, '94.	178,313,208	94,288,641
Corresponding week, '93.	146,941,520	91,228,250

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ending last Friday	$7,508,245
Corresponding week 1893	6,084,935
Since Jan. 1, 1894	375,333,873
Corresponding period 1893	482,287,048
Exports of Domestic Produce.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$7,434,337
Corresponding week 1893	6,583,893
Since Jan. 1, 1894	307,706,343
Corresponding period 1893	319,346,494
Imports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$57,918
Corresponding week 1893	2,613,761
Since Jan. 1, 1894	16,803,280
Corresponding period 1893	63,398,780
Exports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$570,386
Corresponding week 1893	566,788
Since Jan. 1, 1894	114,186,890
Corresponding period 1893	97,410,659

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

*Clearings for week ending Nov. 10	$467,522,590		
*Balance for week ending Nov. 10	26,416,227		
Clearings for week ending Nov. 3	549,450,259		
Balance for week ending Nov. 3	38,151,935		
Clearings for week ending Oct. 27	486,701,915		
Balance for week ending Oct. 27	36,319,122		
Clearings for week ending Oct. 20	486,918,892		
Balance for week ending Oct. 20	35,550,692		
Clearings for week ending Oct. 13	478,844,753		
Balance for week ending Oct. 13	28,668,072		
Clearings for week ending Oct. 6	578,982,220		
Balance for week ending Oct. 6	44,210,354		

*For five days.

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

(Reported by Messrs. Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York.)

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 10.—Pittsburg notes more activity in her securities and at better prices than for several weeks. This seems to be in keeping with the belief in other sections in better things to follow. The closing bids were: Philadelphia Gas, 20½; People's, 33; Central Traction, 23; Citizens', 59¾; Birmingham, 14½; Westinghouse Air Brake, 125; Standard Cable, 91, and Westinghouse Electric seconds, 35.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—The prices for local securities have held steady. Sales of Hudson River Telephone, Commercial Bank, and Troy Gas stocks were reported at current quotations. The most important item of news was the announcement that the Consolidated Transfer Company would be consolidated with the Westcott Express Company, now doing business in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The stock of the consolidated companies is to be 6,500 shares, of which 1,500 are to be preferred and 5,000 are to be common stock.

A dividend of 1 per cent. upon the capital stock of the Celluloid Company has been declared, payable Dec. 1. The transfer books will close Nov. 14.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
*Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	120	..
*Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	100	..
Albany Insurance Company	105½	..
Albany Cold Storage & Warehouse Co.	100	..
Albany Railroad Stock	116½	..
*Albany Railroad 1. cn. 5s	105	105½
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s	116	117
Albany Safe Deposit & Storage Co.	105	..
Celluloid Company	69	..
Commerce Insurance Company	100	101
Commercial Union Tel. Company	100	115
Consolidated Car-Heating Company	55	56
Consolidated Transfer Company	..	40½
Hudson River Telephone Company	39	..
Municipal Gas Company of Albany	137	138
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	113½
Manhattan Oil Company of Lima, O.	35	40
New-York Air-Brake Company	..	20
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	55	..
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Company Mill 6s, 1895	100	..
Treadwell Fur Company, common	2½	..
Treadwell Fur Company, pf.	10½	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Electric Railway of Saratoga	25	..
Union Elec. Ry. of Saratoga 6s, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of New-York	140	146
*Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	104½	108½
*Watervliet Turnpike & R. R. gtd. 6s	111	113
*Watervliet Turnpike & R. R. 2d mtge.	111	112
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	97	100
Albany City National Bank	100	100
Albany County Bank	125	130
First National Bank	165	165½
Mechanics' & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	175	185
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	115	118
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
South End Bank	60	80

TROY SECURITIES.

Citizens' Steamboat Company	225	..
Troy City Railroad Company	81½	82½
Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	104	104½
Troy Gas Company	124	126
*Troy Gas Company deb. 6s	114	116
Troy Gas Company cn. 6s	106	..
Troy Telephone & Cable Company	90	..
United Shirt & Collar Company pf.	95	105
United Shirt & Collar Co. 6s, 1895	100	..
Walter A. Wood Company	75	80
West Troy Water Works 6s	..	100
Central National Bank	115	120
Manufacturers' National Bank	210	220
Manufacturers' Nat. Bank of Cohoes.	140	170
Mutual National Bank	175	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	..	100
National Bank of Cohoes	..	130
National Bank of West Troy	..	125
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Troy City National Bank	152½	160
United National Bank	205	..
Union National Bank	115½	..

*And accrued interest.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 10.—The local stock market for the week has been somewhat dull. Few shares have changed hands, and prices remain about the same. The American National Bank has declared its usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of 5 per cent., and the First National Bank its usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. The Westminster Bank has also declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. The local money market continues easy at 3 to 4½ per cent. on commercial paper, and call loans between banks are unchanged.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, N. Y., report official closing quotations as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
*American	47	50	Merchants'	58½	..
Atlantic	..	40	Mechanics'	51	56
Black Canal	25	..	Nat. Ex.	100	..
City	65	70	Nat. No. Am.	43½	44½
Commercial	47½	50	Nat. Com.	42	49
Eagle	56	58	Old	112	..
Fifth	150	..	Phenix	71⅜	..
*First	116	121	Rhode Island	27¼	28½
Fourth	124½	..	R. Williams.	69½	74
Globe	52½	..	Second	..	120
High Street	90	..	Third	50½	62
Jackson	20	..	Traders'	53	..
Lime Rock	25	..	*Westminster	50	..
Manufact'rs.	135½	..	Weybosset	51	55

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	100	105	Union T. Co. 50 ..
Mercantile	..	60	

RAILROADS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bos. & Prov.	253	..	Paw. Valley.	145	..
N.Y.N.H.&H.	190½	..	Prov. & W.	246	258
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. b.	134½	..	P., W. & B.	115	180

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

Am. Screw	208½	214	N. & P.W.pf.	..	105
Am. Supply	..	70	N. & P.W. 6s	98	..
A. & Sims	..	35	Pawt. H. C.	28	37½
Gor. Mfg. pf.	105	110	R. I. P. H-S.	102	110
Heaton But.	..	55	R. I. Perkins H-S pf.	107½	110½
Nichol. File	46½	..			

INSURANCE.

Equitable	43½	44½	Prov. Wash.	40½	44½
Merchants'	41	44½			

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Narra. Elec.	77	78	Prov. Tele.	110	112
Prov. Gas	80½	..	Woon. Elec.	..	110
Pawt. Gas	79	..			

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cont. Steam.	66	76	P. & S. S. S.	141	150

*Ex dividend.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The rates of discount last week were ¾ for three months and ⅝ for thirty days. Gold continued its outward flow to the Continent. Silver was firmer. On the Stock Exchange during the week past, there was an improvement, especially in American securities. Consols advanced 5-16. Advances for the week in American railway securities include the following: Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 3¼; Lake Shore and Louisville and Nashville, 2½ each; Illinois Central and Union Pacific shares, 2 each; Northern Pacific, 1⅝; Norfolk and Western ordinary and Denver and Rio Grande common, 1½ each; Central Pacific, 1¼; Erie ordinary, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Wabash debenture, 1 each; Atchison shares and Wabash preferred, ½ each.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

In accordance with previous notice, holders of General Mtge. 4 per cent. bonds who have not already assented to the Readjustment Agreement, can, on depositing their bonds under the agreement, cash the three overdue coupons with interest thereon at 6 per cent. to January 1, 1895, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

General Mtge. bonds, Income bonds, stock, and deferred Income bonds may be deposited on or before December 31, 1894, with either of the following depositaries:

The Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania, 431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The London County Bank, LONDON.

DATED OCTOBER 30TH, 1894.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE,
THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, Jr.,
SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
RICHARD Y. COOK.

FREDERIC W. WHITRIDGE,
JOHN G. JOHNSON,
MAYER SULZBERGER,
GEORGE L. RIVES,
Counsel.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

RICHMOND TERMINAL REORGANIZATION.
23 Wall Street,
New-York, November 1st, 1894.

To all Holders of our Reorganization Receipts for Securities of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company, Richmond and Danville Railroad Company and System, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company and System:

On and after November 2d we shall be prepared to receive our Reorganization Certificates for conversion into securities, as provided in the plan of reorganization.

Each holder must deliver to us all Reorganization Certificates held by him, for the various old securities, which will be scheduled and consolidated by us. One hundred Schedules will be taken in by us on each business day, and the new securities, in exchange, will be delivered on the following day.

All Reorganization Certificates (unless "to bearer") MUST BE INDORSED IN BLANK; and, if stock is desired in any name other than that appearing on the face of the Reorganization Certificate, its assignment must be acknowledged before a Notary Public or attested by some person satisfactory to us.

The new bonds are for $1,000 each. Persons entitled to fractions of a bond or of a share may either

SOCIETY AND ITS HORSES

THE GREAT SHOW OF THE YEAR TO OPEN THIS AFTERNOON.

Classes That the Judges Will Pass Upon To-day—A Correct List of the Boxholders for the Guidance of Sightseers Who Wish to Find the Social Lights—A Delightful Luncheon and Preliminary Show at the Garden Yesterday.

Society's clans will gather to-day at the Madison Square Garden for their annual parade and exhibition, for which the Horse Show is made an excuse. Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Brooklyn, Buffalo, and other near-by cities will be largely represented in the small mob which will assemble daily and nightly during the coming week to see and be seen. Incidentally, nearly a thousand horses will compete for prizes that aggregate something like $35,000.

Fortune has again smiled on the management of the show, and they open the doors of the Garden to the admirers of the horse and the public generally with the certainty of a handsome profit, even if they should not sell a general admission ticket. But admission tickets will be in demand, and a plethoric wallet will fall to the care of the Treasurer of the association on Saturday night, when the exhibition comes to an end.

Nominally the show opens at 9 o'clock this morning, but save for the use of the tanbark ring for exercising the animals, there will be nothing to see until afternoon. Then Bugler Hayes, who has been with the show for several years, will parade pompously to the centre of the ring, and sound the usual cavalry call. Lander's band will play the Horse Show March, and thirty harness horses will be driven into the ring for the inspection and criticism of the judges. Thus will the show be opened. This will be the programme for the day:

2 P. M.—Judging 30 harness horses, Class 45.
2:40 P. M.—Judging 11 coaching stallions, Class 41.
3 P. M.—Judging 15 roadsters in harness, Class 11.
3:30 P. M.—Judging 19 pairs of carriage horses, Class 52.
4:15 P. M.—Judging 7 horses under saddle, Class 72.
4:30 P. M.—Judging 5 thoroughbred stallions, Class 1; 5 Americo-Arab stallions, Class 104, and 2 Americo-Arab stallions, Class 106.
5 P. M.—Judging 6 four-in-hands under 15 hands, Class 59.
5:30 P. M.—Judging 16 qualified hunters, (middle weight,) Class 88.
6 P. M.—Recess.
8 P. M.—Parade of all stallions entered in Classes 1, 4, 5, 6, 6A, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 41, and 42.
8:15 P. M.—Judging 16 ladies' saddle horses, ladies to ride, Class 74.
8:45 P. M.—Judging 38 high-steppers, Class 49.
9:30 P. M.—Judging 47 hunters and jumpers, Class 96.

It will not be until evening that society will place itself on exhibition, and so lovers of the horse will have things well to themselves during the afternoon. But at night, under the glare of the electric lights, fashion will assert itself.

The proper fad in flowers, probably the showy chrysanthemum, will assert itself.

The masterpieces of the modiste's and milliner's art will be exhibited in the boxes, worn by the ladies representing the wealth, the fashion, and, in some instances, the beauty of this city and other cities. The rivalry here will equal that in the ring, and the never-ending parade of judges, male and female, will begin their criticism of the costumes and their wearers. The callow youth, who thinks he is thoroughly up to good form; the middle-aged beau, and the patriarch, whose bald head is as expansive and smooth as his shirt front, will put themselves in evidence to show what master mechanics are their tailors and valets. There will be then a foretaste of what is to come every evening during the week.

As interest will centre in the occupants of the boxes, the names of the holders are given herewith. Even-numbered boxes are on the Twenty-sixth Street side of the Garden:

ARENA BOXES.

No.	FRONT ROW.	No.	FRONT ROW.
3.	F. Bronson.	61.	Charles M. Tyson.
4.	G. De Hauteville.	62.	H. L. Terrell.
5.	H. W. Cary.	63.	J. D. Wright.
6.	H. L. Warburton.	64.	H. L. Burnett.
7.	C. E. Parker.	65.	William F. Burden.
8.	C. O'D. Iselin.	66.	J. Shepard, Jr.
9.	A. J. Nutting.	67.	Kinsley Magoun.
10.	T. C. Thomas.	68.	C. H. Godfrey.
11.	G. Cortright.	69.	George E. Tyson.
12.	W. S. Webb.	70.	H. B. Moore, Jr.
13.	C. O'D. Iselin.	71.	W. D. Sloane.
14.	G. R. Sheldon.	72.	H. L. Hoyt.
15.	F. J. Mackay.	73.	A. J. Carstairs.
16.	J. A. Wysong.	74.	R. A. Chesebrough.
17.	Henry Sloane.	75.	E. L. Baylies.
18.	W. B. Duncan.	76.	John Lawrence.
19.	F. H. Benedict.	77.	G. S. Smith.
20.	Mitchell Harrison.	78.	W. A. Hamilton.
21.	T. S. Taller.	79.	G. T. Bispham.
22.	Marion Story.	80.	J. C. Webb.
23.	L. L. Benedict.		SECOND ROW.
24.	Switts Condie.	89.	Arthur M. Dodge.
25.	Frederick Edey.	90.	L. M. Ledyard.
26.	Henry May.	91.	F. C. Thomas.
27.	A. H. Alden.	92.	J. T. Hyde.
28.	John J. Astor.	93.	Sidney D. Ripley.
29.	Robert Maclay.	94.	H. W. Poor.
30.	J. B. Houston.	95.	Ogden Mills.
31.	J. M. Bowers.	96.	Mrs. Hearst.
32.	G. C. Bolt.	97.	Herbert C. Pell.
33.	A. B. Hilton.	98.	H. A. Barclay.
34.	W. A. Bloodgood, E. R. Gunther.	99.	Duncan Elliot.
35.	A. D. Barker.	100.	J. H. Pitts, Jr.
36.	W. L. Strong.	101.	V. De Goicouria.
37.	W. L. Elkins.	102.	J. Lee Taller.
38.	G. J. Gould.	103.	J. W. Ogden.
39.	William Pollock.	104.	W. A. Bloodgood.
40.	H. H. Hollister.	105.	Mrs. A. Alexander.
41.	P. A. B. Widener.	106.	C. E. Whitehead.
42.	H. I. Nicholas.	107.	Anson W. Hard.
62.	F. K. Sturgis.	108.	Reg. Dekoven.
55.	J. F. Kernochan.	110.	R. F. Carman.
57.	R. S. Grant.	111.	George C. Bascom.
58.	W. E. D. Stokes.	112.	R. F. Carman.
59.	James J. Coogan.	113.	William P. Smith.
60.	James Stillman.	114.	C. A. Stevens.

DIRECTORS' BOXES.

No.		No.	
43.	J. G. Heckscher.	50.	F. Bronson.
44.	C. Fellows.	51.	A. Newbold Morris.
45.	T. Hitchcock, Jr.	53.	A. J. Cassatt.
46.	W. C. Whitney.	54.	G. F. Wetmore.
47.	J. K. Lawrence.	56.	Directors' Madison Square Garden.
48.	F. G. Sturgis.		
49.	L. Kip.		

With this list for a guide the reader will be able to locate the society people pretty accurately. A catalogue will help such as may happen to be interested in the horses. As a matter of fact, too, the horses will be well worth looking at, and the best known of them will be in the Garden, day and evening, located in the box stalls in the basement most comfortably and cozily. It will well repay all visitors to the Garden to give these at least a casual glance. There are famous equine beauties among them.

A preliminary view of some of the animals was given to a party of gentlemen who were guests of the Directors of the association yesterday afternoon. Robert J., the famous pacer, with a record of 2:01½, was driven about the ring to a high-wheel sulky, and Fantasy and Nightingale trotted gracefully about, led to halter, and the "cocky" paces of Rufus, Jr., the famous prize-winning hackney stallion, were critically watched. King Rene, a handsome type of the trotter, made less show than his hackney cousin, but he showed speed lines such as the former could never hope to attain.

In the ring parade, under the direction of Ringmaster Allen, there were animals of a dozen different types from the breeding establishments of Dr. Seward Webb, George Green, J. B. Dutcher & Son, C. J. Hamlin, McLaughlin Brothers of Ohio, J. A. Logan, Mitchell Harrison, S. T. Howland, Henry Fairfax, A. J. Cassatt, A. A. Bonner, Prescott Lawrence, and a few others who were so fortunate as to secure stabling accommodations in the Garden itself instead of the private stables near at hand.

The afternoon exhibition was preceded by a cozy luncheon, served by the association's caterer, James Villepigne, in the restaurant, at the corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. There have been many Horse Show luncheons served there, but no one of them was equal to the one served yesterday, in the opinion of the men who have attended all of them. The service was quietly perfect, the champagnes properly iced, and the red wines at the right temperature—neither too warm nor too cold. The ménu was dainty and satisfying, and best speaks for itself:

POTAGE.
Soupe d'huitres.
HORS D'OEUVRES.
Amandes salées. Celeri. Olives.
POISSON.
Bass rayée a la Hongroise.
Pommes croquettes.
ENTREE.
Dindonneau aux marrons.
Petits pois.
Sorbet a la Romaine.
ROTI.
Selle de renaison piqué a la gelee de groseilles.
Salade de chicoree.
DESSERT.
Macédoine de fruits a la Parisienne.
Gateaux assortis. Glacé Napolitaine.
Fruits. Fromage.
Demi-tasse.

Service was at a huge table arranged in the shape of a horseshoe and neatly dressed with flowers, silver, glass, and fragile china. Some 200 gentlemen ate, chatted, sipped their wines, and smoked with perfect satisfaction and comfort, something rather out of the ordinary at such affairs.

Cornelius Fellowes, the President of the association; Col. Lawrence Kip and George Peabody Wetmore, Vice Presidents; John G. Heckscher, Secretary, and several of the resident Directors and Judges received the guests, assisted by the press agents, Capt. Clay and Charles P. Sawyer, who have served so acceptably for several years past in this trying position.

The venerable Gen. Butterfield and the Hon. George Peabody Wetmore talked of politics past, present, and to come, while Neilson Brown of Philadelphia and Francis T. Underhill, seated on either side of John Drew, told the actor how to drive a four-in-hand, Richard F. Carman, Prescott Lawrence, F. K. Sturgis, Col. William Jay, and others occasionally interjecting bits of sage advice from their experience. Col. William Edwards of Cleveland, Harry Hamlin of Buffalo, David Bonner, Col. Lawrence Kip, A. Newbold Morris, Charles H. Kerner, A. C. Hall, Capt. J. H. Coster, Harry I. Nicholas, Edward De Cernea, and a dozen others devoted themselves to discussing the merits of trotters.

There was no clash with the hackney men, for they sat at another part of the table, Henry Fairfax of Virginia, R. H. Cheney and H. G. Cheney of Connecticut, T. C. Patterson of Philadelphia, W. H. Fearing, George Green, and Dr. Smith of Toronto being prominent members of the group, who heard from Henry Livesey of England what was the most favored type of their favorite horse on the other side of the water.

Others who talked horse politics, the future of breeding, and of other matters of kindred interest were Parke Godwin, John H. Bradford of Boston and his son, Montefiore Isaacs, George De Witt, E. W. Davis, Dr. Alfred Grimes, James Benkard, E. L. Godkin, C. H. Van Rensselaer, J. Bowers Lee, C. T. Rowe, Frank Foster, Robert Sedgwick, W. J. Glenn, George Bartholomew, P. J. Casey, J. W. Ogden, Roland V. Gibbons, J. C. Young, E. W. Throckmorton, Thomas Hamilton, J. H. Carey, Walter L. Clark, Frank T. Clarke, Andrew Jackson Joyner, Robert Beith, Major James E. Cooley, ex-Senator Fred Gibbs, and Assemblymen-elect William Halpin, Frank W. Sanger, W. H. Burford, Jr., Dr. William Sheppard, and Edward Dowling.

Luncheon over and cigars lighted, there was an adjournment to the ringside for the customary showy parade of the attendants and then of the horses. There was one woman who drifted into the Garden to see the parade. It was the once much photographed and advertised Jersey Lily. Few recognized the now faded and carelessly-dressed beauty, once the talk of two continents.

OBEY THE RACING LAW.

A Thoroughbred Owner Tells Why Schemes for Evasion Are Poor Policy.

An owner and breeder of thoroughbred horses in an adjoining State expressed this view of the racing question:

"Isn't it somewhat out of place already to begin scheming to defeat the law as contemplated by the amendment prohibiting bookmaking? If the State representatives at Albany have any respect for themselves and for the sentiment of the people of the State, is it probable that such representatives at Albany will be inclined to legislate in a way that will make racing practicable if the newspapers insist upon publishing schemes to thwart the law in the same spirit as the two race tracks in New-Jersey thwarted the law?

"The racing men rofm only a small percentage of the great public, and it seems to me sheer folly for any newspaper that wishes to see the turf at the head of all sports devoting its space to the promuigation of schemes whose sole purpose is to enable men who do not respect the law to evade its enforcement against themselves. So long as disreputable men have control of a sport, no matter what that sport may be, the general public frowns upon it and eventually puts a stop to it.

"Talk about 'nod' betting in England and the possibility of introducing the system in the United States next Spring emanates from men who seem to think that no wrong has been done so long as the Sheriff or constable does not apply the handcuffs. But England is not the United States. Its system is the outgrowth of years and years. 'Nod' betting is not as old as the law which prohibits betting in England. I do not believe that horse racing is dead in this country, and I believe that the betting problem will solve itself in the course of time.

"There is no greater enemy of the sport than the man who plumes himself upon circumventing the law by trick and device, and the less such gentry have to say upon the subject of racing the better. There are many statutes in this and every other country which the people prefer shall not be enforced, and I believe that if the honest element of the turf has patience our racing will be better in every way than it has ever been. Let us obey the law now, and the good sense of the people will decide the betting problem in such a way that the public will not be harmed."

ARMY LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP.

United States Engineers and Fort Adams Teams to Play Football.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Nov. 11.—The football contest between the teams of the United States Engineers' Battalion and the Fort Adams team for the championship of the Army League, which the former now holds, will take place on the parade ground at Willet's Point next Saturday afternoon instead of Thanksgiving Day, as at first arranged. Both teams are very strong and an interesting game is expected. The engineer team is just now considered to be at its worst, several of the best players having been disabled in recent games.

Lieut. Morrow, who was conceded to be the ablest player on the team, and the one to whose skillful playing its success has been largely due, is now, by recent injuries sustained in practice games, totally incapacitated for duty. His position of Adjutant is temporarily filled by Lieut. Cavanagh. It was discouraging news to Lieut. Morrow when the post Surgeon told him the other day that he could play no more football this season. Lieut. Kutz, the Captain of the team, who sustained a fracture of the ankle early in the season, is recovering slowly. He now goes about the fort with the assistance of a crutch and cane.

Several privates, also members of the team, have met accidents which will prevent them from playing for a long time. Thus far, the engineers have vanquished all comers. Two weeks ago the Manhattan College team was defeated by them by a score of 36 to 0. A week ago Saturday the Seventeenth Separate Company of Flushing struggled hard, but failed to score, while the engineers rolled up a score of 46. After next Saturday's game a collation will be served to the contestants in the officers' mess hall.

Astorias, 12; Orioles, 4.

Astorias.	Positions.	Orioles.
Mulvaney	Left end	Flewitt
Price	Left tackle	Andrews
Lorenz	Left guard	Burns
Chawick	Centre	McMillan
Hetherington	Right guard	Webb
Smith	Right tackle	Pratorious
Brown	Right end	Harris
Ellis	Quarter back	L. Aubert
Griebenow	Left half back	O. Aubert
Joe Cohen	Right half back	Jacob Cohen
W. J. Ritchie	Full back	A. Wein

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Nov. 11.—The Astorias and Orioles, two elevens of this city, played a spirited game this afternoon on Woolsey's Point. It was evident after the play opened that the Orioles were outclassed, though they were the heaviest team. The score was: Astorias, 12; Orioles, 4. Touch-downs—Ritchie, 2; "Joe" Cohen, 1; Wein, 1. Time of game—Forty-five minutes. Umpire—F. Lean. Referee—William J. Horn.

Army Service, 6; Engineers, 6.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 11.—A hotly-contested game of football was played here this afternoon between the Army Service Corps and Company E, Engineers, in the presence of about 2,000 spectators. The former team had been coached by Swordmaster Kuehler and the Engineers by Lieut. Patrick. It was an exciting game, and many officers were present. Lieut. Dennis M. Michie, Seventeenth Infantry, of Columbus Barracks, Ohio, who played full back in the cadet team two years ago, umpired the game. The score was 6 to 6.

BUSY WHIST SEASON EXPECTED.

The Knickerbocker Whist Club Larger and Stronger Than Ever.

The members of the Knickerbocker Whist Club, whose headquarters are in the Hotel Wellington Annex, at Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, are making active preparations for another successful whist season. This club, which was only organized last year, made an excellent record, and the opening of another season finds the club stronger in membership than ever.

During the last few weeks the Knickerbocker whist parlors have assumed something of their former animated appearance. A club tournament was started last Friday for the purpose of determining the rank of the individual players and picking the regular club team.

Two of the ablest teams entered are Alfred E. Taylor and G. W. Hatch and Col. E. A. Buffinton and William Donald. Taylor and Hatch are the star team, which won the pair tournament at the American Whist League Congress last May in Philadelphia. Taylor is also a member of the big four team of the Carleton Club of Brooklyn, now playing in the Interclub Whist League in that city.

The name of Col. E. A. Buffinton is known among whist men throughout the country. He is a member of over a dozen whist clubs. He is also a member of the Carleton Club team, having the honor, besides, of being its Captain, and has as his partner in that club Robert H. Weems, President of the Brooklyn League and one of the most energetic whist men in America. William Donald is a member of the Brooklyn Hanover Club's big team, and is a player whom any man would be glad to have as a partner. Another strong Knickerbocker pair is George H. Fish and T. B. Otis. Mr. Fish was elected at the Congress last May to the Executive Board of the American Whist League, taking Mr. Weems's place, who was made corresponding Secretary. Mr. Otis lives in South Orange, and has made the influence of his strong whist personality felt in that place by recently organizing the South Orange Whist Club, which already has about sixty members. Andrew Gilhooley and C. K. Kloman are another good team who will play in the tournament.

Besides these, among other able players, most of whom will try for club honors, are J. D. Taylor, E. P. Dickerman, R. M. Cramer, Assistant District Attorney George Gordon Battell, C. R. Flint, A. W. Foster, Harold Smith, Lindley Vinton, John S. Stokes, V. S. Mulford, M. Reid, L. B. McIvore, D. Belais, V. M. Coryell, Edward A. Smith, and James H. Magee.

Harold Smith is one of the new members. He has recently come to this city, and last year was one of the Chicago Whist Club's champion team which won the Forrest Trophy at the annual congress. He is a valuable addition to the club. Lindley Vinton, another of the new members, is also a strong player. A team which should not be omitted is that composed of Barrington Lodge and E. Leroy Smith. These are non-resident members, being members of the Albany Club team, and are acknowledged by many as being the strongest pair at whist in the United States.

Low and Borden of the famous Capital City Bicycle Club team of Washington, D. C., are two other non-resident members who occasionally visit the club rooms. Mr. Edward A. Smith and James H. Magee, the President and Vice President, respectively, of the club, play together. L. D. Floyd is the Secretary, and H. C. Skinner Treasurer.

The annual election of officers of the club will take place next January. The present membership of the club is 125, and applications are continually coming in.

Gambling, even of the most innocent character, is tabooed. Nothing upon which so much as a suspicion of gambling might rest is permitted within the club precincts. "You can't play good whist and gamble, too," said one of the prominent members. "Whist, genuine whist, is always the sufferer in that case. The game is not advanced, and good players are never the result. For one who loves the game, there is enough excitement without the aid of stakes to spur on the interest."

NEW CRICKET SCHEME IN ENGLAND.

System of County Championships Arranged by Marylebone Club.

The committee of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the governing body for the game in England, has prepared a scheme, at the request of the leading counties, for regulating the county championship. The scheme has met with the approval of the counties concerned, and the contest for the championship will, in future, be regulated by it. The scheme, as finally approved, is as follows:

Cricketing counties shall be considered as belonging to the first class or not. There is no necessity for further subdivision.

First-class counties are those whose matches, with one another, with Marylebone Cricket Club and Ground, with the universities, with the Australians, and such other elevens as shall be adjudged "first-class matches" by the Marylebone Cricket Club Committee, are used in compilation of first-class batting and bowling averages.

The list for 1895 is as follows: Derbyshire, Essex, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Middlesex, Nottingham, Somersetshire, Surrey, Sussex, Warwickshire, and Yorkshire.

At the close of each cricket season, the committee of the Marylebone Cricket Club shall decide the county championship. It shall be competed for by first-class counties. No county shall be eligible unless it shall have played at least eight out and home matches with other counties, provided that if no play can take place owing to weather, or other unavoidable cause, such match shall be reckoned as unfinished.

One point shall be reckoned for each win; one deducted for each loss; unfinished games shall not be reckoned.

The county which, during the season, shall have, in finished matches, obtained the greatest proportionate number of points, shall be reckoned champion county.

THE AMPHIONS' FINE RUN.

Large Percentage of Survivors in the Club's Century to Sayville.

One of the pleasantest of the late Fall centuries was the open run given yesterday under the auspices of the Amphion Wheelmen of Brooklyn. The affair was originally scheduled for election day, but was postponed on account of the condition of the roads, brought about by the heavy rain. The roads yesterday were in fine condition, and over parts of the route very good time was made. The objective points of the run were Prospect Park and Sayville, L. I. The itinerary was as follows:

Miles.	Town.	Arrive.	Leave.
	Prospect Park		3:30 A. M.
8.	Jamaica	6:30 A. M.	6:40 A. M.
15.	Valley Stream	7:32 A. M.	7:42 A. M.
27.	Seaford	9:12 A. M.	9:22 A. M.
37.	Babylon	10:32 A. M.	10:42 A. M.
50.	Sayville	12:12 P. M.	1:17 P. M.
	Dinner at Kensington Hotel, Sayville.		
63.	Babylon	2:47 P. M.	2:57 P. M.
73.	Seaford	3:57 P. M.	4:07 P. M.
85.	Valley Stream	5:37 P. M.	5:47 P. M.
92.	Jamaica	6:37 P. M.	6:47 P. M.
100.	Prospect Park	7:47 P. M.	

The run was in charge of Capt. Charles P. Staubach of the Manhattan Bicycle Club of this city. The chief pacemaker was August Frenger and his assistants were F. Ottman and Christian Ginna, whose recent ride from Omaha, Neb., to the metropolis on a wheel equipped with a sail excited considerable comment.

The start was 35 minutes late, but the lost times was made up before Valley Stream was reached. The wind being with the riders, good time was made on the trip out, arriving at Sayville just one hour ahead of the schedule. On the return trip the schedule was more closely followed, Prospect Park being reached at 7:30 o'clock, 17 minutes ahead of time.

No serious accidents occurred, and about forty finished out of the fifty starters. The Committee of Arrangements, comprising Alfred Agar and Charles R. Fritz of the Amphion Club, deserve great credit for the perfect arrangements made. The checking system used was a new one and worked perfectly.

Some of those who finished, in addition to those already mentioned, were S. Edgar, unattached; F. C. Hopper, Seneca Wheelmen; D. M. Neale, unattached; Sidney S. Lenz, unattached; F. A. Ayer, Amphion Wheelmen; O. Schlatter, Brooklyn Turner Cycle Club; John Mendler and Joseph B. Dalton, Williamsburg Wheelmen; C. Ganz, A. Frenger, and Jules Munier, Amphion Wheelmen; W. Sheridan, unattached; Albert Spoth, Charles R. Fritz, F. Ottman, Henry Behrman, Amphion Wheelmen; Albert Hunken, George A. Johnson, Albert Werner, T. Ottman, unattached; William Tucker, Seneca Wheelmen; Albert Dion, Amphion Wheelmen; Frederick Watson, John W. Foster Jr., James F. Brewster, Oscar Livingston, and August Eberhardt, unattached; J. J. Villers, Jr., South Brooklyn Wheelmen, and George Rastano, Williamsburg Wheelmen.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL ALUMNI DINE.

Men Who Studied at No. 22 Start a Series of Annual Banquets.

The associate graduates of Grammar School No. 22 held their first banquet at Riccadonna's, 42 Union Square, on Saturday night.

Grammar School No. 22 is at the corner of Sheriff and Stanton streets. It is one of the oldest schools in the city, and numbers among its graduates men who have since become famous in public and private life.

The association was formed some two years ago through the efforts of about half a dozen graduates of the school, and has since that time become a strong organization and has acquired considerable importance as a feature of the school. At the last graduation exercises the association was represented in force, and presented, among other presents, a handsome gold medal to the student who passed highest at the college examination.

At the dinner on Saturday the guests of the evening were Arthur M. Lee, Eugene F. J. Gutsell, and Mr. Dalton. Mr. Lee is teaching the first class in the school, and Mr. Gutsell the second, and both have been at their posts for more than a quarter of a century.

A disappointment to the old-timers assembled was the absence of Mr. Sidney W. Merritt, who was Principal of the school long before the oldest graduate present entered it. He is critically ill at his home in Nyack. A telegram expressive of the regret of the graduates at his absence and the wishes for his restoration to health was sent to him.

Among the speakers at the banquet were Lawyers Louis Wertheimer, William Grossman, Moses H. Grossman, Joseph Kaufman, and Michael Schaap, and Drs. Fred McHale, Ferdinand Mathews, Henry S. Stark, Philip Meirowitz, and Messrs, Adolph Chudoba, Oswald Schlockow, and Elias Silberstein.

The officers of the society are: Moses H. Grossman, President; Adolph Chudoba, First Vice President; Herman Schaap, Second Vice President; Elias Silberstein, Treasurer; Jacob M. Isaacs, Recording Secretary; George Gombarts, Financial Secretary, and Joseph Weinberger, Corresponding Secretary. A meeting of the alumni will be held on Dec. 21, 1894, at the Fifth District Court House.

McCook May Be Mayor's Secretary.

A story was current last night that Gen. Anson G. McCook had been selected by Mayor-elect Strong to be his private secretary.

Gen. McCook managed Mr. Strong's campaign. Since the results of the election have been known he has been put down as a probable candidate for his old position as Secretary of the Senate when the Republicans reorganize that body.

GREAT DOUBLE SALE OF DRESS GOODS.

To-day, November 12, on both, Main and Basement Floors; eighty different lots of Dress Goods, to make the principal special sale of the season.

Four cases of handsome Plaids.

Plain and Fancy Fall and Winter Goods, Rough and Smooth finish.

Remainder of Novelties, shown through September and October, reduced more than one-half.

300 rolls of Broadcloth, Irish Frieze, and genuine Scotch goods, at clearing sale prices.

We have also decided to clear our stock of all the fine French Goods, left from the past Spring. These will be sold at astonishingly low figures.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

THEY ARE AFTER THE GAVEL

MEN WHO WOULD BE SPEAKER ARE HARD AT WORK.

Mr. Malby Is Laying Siege to the Assemblymen from New-York and Kings—Mr. O'Grady of Monroe Has Come to Town and Mr. Ainsworth Has Gone Home—All Want to "See Mr. Platt"—Mr. Platt Not Sure How He Can Handle the Majority.

Speaker George R. Malby of St. Lawrence County has rented rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which were opened by him yesterday as headquarters, from which he will conduct his fight for the Speakership of the next Assembly.

The rooms are those occupied during the recent campaign by Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., the Executive Chairman of the State Committee. The reception room is No. 7, on the inside of the dusky corridor on the Twenty-third Street side of the building.

Mr. Malby proposes to remain at these headquarters until he has had an interview with every member of the Assembly from New-York and Kings Counties.

Ex-Assemblyman Hickey of Newburg is assistant to Mr. Malby in this fight, and his task is to escort the various members of the two delegations to these rooms, where they will be "labored with" by Mr. Malby.

"The canvass seems to be in good condition," said the Speaker yesterday, and that was as far as he cared to discuss his chances.

Speaker Malby has had several interviews with Mr. Platt since he came to this city. The latter has not made any absolute promises, but he has simply assumed an attitude of friendly neutrality, for the present, at least. This counts a great deal in the minds of Mr. Malby's friends, who say that, as soon as the Tioga statesman gets the large Republican majority where he can control it, something more definite and more favorable is expected from him. Mr. Malby, they argue, was Mr. Platt's man in the fight for the Speakership a year ago, and was satisfactory to him in the performance of his duties. They hope, therefore, for a second term.

Incidentally, this brings out the comment that Mr. Platt cannot control the present Republican majority so handily this year as he could the smaller one of last year. He is discreet enough to canvass the members and find out how he can control them before he allows it to be understood that he is "for" any candidate for Speaker.

Mr. Malby's friends say, however, that eventually he will favor the present Speaker.

Ever since the dead-lock at Saratoga in the Twenty-second District Congressional Convention and the subsequent fight before the State Committee, Mr. Malby has not counted surely on the support of the Assemblymen from Hamilton and Fulton and Saratoga Counties. He backed Gen. Curtis in that fight, and the other counties were hot for Lucius N. Littauer. Considerable bad blood was stirred up. Yesterday, however, Assemblyman Philip Keck, who represents Fulton and Hamilton, telegraphed that he and the Saratoga men who had supported Mr. Littauer were willing to let bygones be bygones, and that they would support Mr. Malby. C. H. McNaughton represents Saratoga County.

Col. "Archie" Baxter of Chemung County, who was candidate for the Assembly and was defeated by John B. Stanchfield, is in the city making his canvass for the Clerkship of the Assembly. He, too, has paid his respects to Mr. Platt, and it may or may not be significant that he proceeded at once to join forces with Mr. Malby. He has had a conference with the Speaker—several of them, in fact—during the twenty-four hours he has been in the city, and, as a result, is said to be convinced that his chances of success will be greater if he ties to Mr. Malby than by any other alliance. He will remain in the city for some time, and will attempt to corral the New-York and Kings County men simultaneously with Mr. Malby.

Danforth E. Ainsworth of Oswego, who came to the city two or three days ago, confined himself to a cursory glance over the field. He had gone home yesterday.

Another candidate for Speakership honors put in an appearance in the person of Assemblyman-elect James M. E. O'Grady of Monroe County. He also wants to see Mr. Platt.

There is one candidate for this honor who will doubtless prosecute his campaign without interviewing Mr. Platt—namely, Hamilton Fish of Putnam. His canvass, it is said, will be conducted on a strictly anti-Platt basis.

Among the visitors at Mr. Malby's headquarters yesterday were Senators Kilburn, Higgins, and Donaldson, and Assemblyman A. R. Conkling of this city.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Quentin K. McKendrick.

Quentin K. McKendrick, a well-known commission merchant of New-York, died at his home, 25 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was born in Scotland seventy years ago, and came to America in 1861. He was engaged in business on Bowling Green, New-York, and was a member of the Produce Exchange. He leaves a wife, son, and three daughters.

Obituary Notes.

—Capt. James H. Baldwin, retired, of the Eighteenth Infantry, died very suddenly at his home in Washington early yesterday. Capt. Baldwin enlisted as a volunteer in the First Massachusetts Artillery, and served with distinction during the war, rising to the command of his battery. He entered the Sixteenth Infantry as a Lieutenant in 1866, and was stationed in the South during the reconstruction period. He was transferred to the Eighteenth Infantry as a Regimental Quartermaster. During the Sioux campaign, Capt. Baldwin saw active servive in Montana. His remains will be interred at Arlington Tuesday.

—Mrs. Mary Ridgeley Carter, wife of Bernard Carter, a well-known Baltimore lawyer, died in Baltimore yesterday of heart failure. Mrs. Carter was the daughter of the late David Ridgeley of Baltimore County, and was sixty-one years old. Of her six sons, J. Ridgeley Carter is secretary to Thomas F. Bayard, Ambassador to England, and the Rev. George Calvert Carter is rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn.

—Clifford R. Lovatt, only remaining child of James Lovatt of Roseville, N. J., died Saturday after three months' illness. The funeral will be held to-day at his father's residence, 19 South Fourteenth Street. Clifford Lovatt was twenty years old, and was formerly a clerk in the Ninth National Bank of New-York.

—State Treasurer Rufus N. Ramsey of Illinois died of heart disease Saturday night at his home in Carlyle, Ill.

The most unique and elegant Wedding Presents can be had at FLINT'S, 45 West 23d St., the great Furniture Makers.—Adv.

BEST & CO

This Suit

For boys from 4 to 12, is made of light blue doeskin, navy blue yacht cloth, gray cadet cloth, or blue crepe, handsomely braided in military style, with military cloak.

It very prettily illustrates what we have often said about our original effects in Children's Clothing, such as are designed only where that is made the exclusive business.

60-62 West 23d St.

HARDMAN PIANO

The only piano which improves under usage. Highest award at the Columbian Exposition. Used by the best class of people and the best schools in the United States. Great reductions, easy monthly payments. Fine pianos to rent. Second-hand pianos, all makers.

HARDMAN, PECK & CO., 5th Av. and 19th St.

TWO DANGEROUS MEN IN CUSTODY.

George Black and William Stetson Held for Robbing a Storekeeper.

The police of the Twenty-fifth Precinct think they have arrested the two principal members of a gang of thieves which has lately been robbing a number of small shopkeepers in First, Second, and Third Avenues, in the neighborhood of Sixtieth and Seventieth Streets.

The members of the gang, who are burglars, sneak thieves, and, in fact, almost everything that is known to the professional criminals, dress well and are intelligent-looking men. The two men arrested are George Black and William Stetson, alias "Bill the Brute," one of the most notorious criminals in the country.

Stetson had represented himself, on Nov. 1, to the wife of James Vlaehauers, a Third Avenue florist, as coming from the Water Purveyor's office to inspect the meter.

While Mrs. Vlaehauers was with him in the rear of the shop, she heard a sound in the front, and saw a man jump over the counter and run out. When she tried to follow him, Stetson interfered, and, when her screams brought her husband from the greenhouse, Stetson tried himself to escape. He was arrested by a policeman.

Stetson gave the name of Thomas Carter. He was held in $500 bail by Police Justice McMahon, in the Yorkville Police Court. Pending his final examination, after the preliminary hearing, Stetson was bailed by a well-dressed man.

Stetson's bondsman on Thursday was in court when the case was called, and, on the appearance of the complainant, he hurriedly left the room. Stetson was committed in $500 bail to answer, and said that he would offer the same bondsman. This was agreeable to the court, but the bondsman could not be found.

The bondsman will be in court to-day, but he will not be accepted as security for Stetson; on the contrary, he will probably need a bondsman himself, for he is a prisoner, charged with being Stetson's confederate who stole the latter's money.

Policeman Looney saw the man on Saturday afternoon trying to get change for a five-dollar note from small shopkeepers on First Avenue. Looney recognized him as a man who had been in collision with the police on repeated occasions. He at once placed him under arrest as a suspicious person. He gave his name as George Black, but refused to give his address.

While the Sergeant was taking Black's pedigree, Looney consulted the station-house album, and almost the first photograph he came across was that of his prisoner. The photograph was No. 887, and was labeled "Thomas Featherstone, arrested for burglary on Jan. 11, 1889." He got a five years' sentence.

He was subsequently identified by Detective Sergeants Wade and Hanly of the Central Office, as a man who, about ten years ago, fired two shots at Policeman Andrew Vogel of the Charles Street Station, now of Morrisania, while he was trying to arrest him for burglary. Vogel escaped the bullets and promptly clubbed the burglar into submission.

Looney took Black to the florist's shop of the Vlaehauers, and as soon as the woman saw him she exclaimed:

"That's the man that robbed us."

When Black was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, Police Justice McMahon, at Looney's request, remanded him to the station house, pending the acquisition of further evidence. At this, Black exclaimed:

"I protest! I do not wish to return to the station, and you have no authority to send me there; you can only commit me, and I will go down stairs."

Justice McMahon did commit him for a further hearing to-day.

When Stetson was informed that his former bondsman was down stairs, he remarked: "I am not surprised at that."

ARE READY TO ACCEPT ARBITRATION.

Cloakmakers Willing to Let Mr. Low's Committee Settle Their Troubles.

The striking cloakmakers stand firm. They passed resolutions resolving to stick it out at the various shop meetings yesterday, and at their mass meeting at Everett Hall they declared they would, if necessary, stand out all Winter and Spring.

They will to-day or to-morrow rent a store, where a committee will receive money, food, and clothing for the relief of the strikers. They are willing, however, to accept the arbitration of the Committee on Conciliation, of which Seth Low is Chairman. The manufacturers have refused Mr. Low's offer.

The strikers crowded Everett Hall, in East Fourteth Street. Meyer Schoenfeld of the Brotherhood of Tailors made an address, after which he asked them whether they were willing to stand out until they should

THE RELIGION OF HUMANITY

PROF. ADLER TALKS ON ITS DAWN IN PALESTINE.

The Prophets of the Hebrew Religion Had a Living Faith, Because They Themselves Were Morally Alive—Arguments Touching the Fundamental Religious Questions—The Works of Faith and of Science Contrasted.

Prof. Felix Adler, in his lecture yesterday in Music Hall, before the Society for Ethical Culture, gave the first of a series of addresses on the religion of humanity. The title was "Its Dawn in Palestine." Prof. Adler said:

"The influence of doctrinal religion has never been at such low ebb as at the present day. None the less a profound and widespread interest exists in the fundamental religious questions. The study of the history of religions, too, is receiving an ever-increasing attention, and among them the religion of Israel occupies a place of prominence commensurate with its great importance. The press teems with works intended to dissipate the mystery that hangs about the origin of this religion, and not only theological writers produce such works, but we have seen an eloquent and fastidious freethinker, Ernest Renan, devoting part of his life to the elucidation of the same theme.

"The problem is, How did the founders of the Hebrew religion come to be so sure that there exists a supreme and holy power in the world?

"To-day there are many who have ceased to believe in the existence of such a power, or who hold that belief laxly. Twenty-five hundred years ago men had not yet learned to believe in the existence of such a power. Of a sudden this belief emerged with great brilliancy. It dawned like a sun over the hills of Palestine. How did it come to rise there? The world in former times was vacant of the God idea, in our sense of the word. Then it became filled with the splendor of that idea. How did this happen?

"There are, roughly speaking, two ways in which we may regard the universe. We may regard it as a huge automatic machine, working, not without friction, but, on the whole, with surprising regularity, but operating aimlessly in obedience to a blind necessity. Or we may say that there is one far-off event toward which the creation moves; that the universe has a meaning; that there is a purpose at the heart of it. Agnosticism in the strict sense I believe to be impossible. Agnosticism implies that we keep our minds perfectly poised between the two conclusions; that we incline neither to the one nor to the other. But he who says 'I do not know whether or not there be a higher meaning in things,' is almost sure to arrive at a negative conclusion. Practically at least such will be his attitude, though theoretically he may regard the question as an open one. What has been said, however, does not apply to so-called scientific agnosticism. That is not only a legitimate but a highly useful point of view. The scientific investigator is justified in assuming as his working hypothesis, that the universe is a machine, and that all the happenings that occur in it are reducible to mechanical principles. He is justified in excluding from consideration all phenomena which cannot be explained as the effects of antecedent causes. The universe in one of its aspects does behave like a machine; but there is a far cry from admitting this to the assertion that there is no other aspect to things, and it is a pices of intellectual juggiery to treat a provisional hypothesis as if it were a complete and sufficient theory.

"The question of Pilate, 'What is truth?' goes to the root of religion and philosophy. What is truth, means what is real and lasting. Now, there are a thousand signs to warn us things are not what they seem. Goethe says 'All things transitory are but emblems.' He shows us things, in his procession of apparitions, what is real? Amid these endless changes what is changeless?

"The ancient philosophers thought to discover the principle of perpetuity in one or another of the elements. Democritus, the father of materialism, said, 'Atoms are elements, but the atoms represent the principle of perpetuity.' In modern times it has become customary to say that the laws of nature alone are constant, that not things themselves, but the way things happen, are changeless.

"But there is another class of thinkers, who fix their attention, not on outward nature, but turn their gaze on the human soul itself, and these rise to a sublime conclusion, and they declare that there is something more real than the elements, more real than the atoms, more real than the antecedent causes, namely, the final ends; that there is nothing in nature to be compared in truth and reality with the ends of the good, as they disclose themselves to the aspiring soul of man. The Hebrew prophets were the first to make this affirmation in glorious and far-resounding speech. They saw in the world three gems—Justice, Purity, and Love. They set them in a crown of everlasting light, and placed it on the brow of their God, and from that moment he became transfigured—no longer the mere patron of a single tribe, but the Universal Spirit.

"They argued, to put their thought in modern language, that we may fairly judge of the whole course of evolution by its highest outcome, and they believe its highest outcome to be, not mere mechanical order or beauty, but righteousness.

"There are two distinct alternatives between which we must choose. Either we must adopt the pessimist, or meliorist, or perpessimist. If we choose the former, then man himself becomes a mere soulless tool in the hands of destiny, a part of a machine, the product of his circumstances. If we choose the latter, then all nature will catch a reflected light from the glory of the moral aims of man.

"Founders of the Hebrew monotheism chose the latter alternative. They asserted the freedom of man, and the general conscience of mankind, despite all cavilings and sophistry to the contrary, has ever responded to their declaration with a loud amen. The gods of paganism were but thinly-disguised personifications of natural forces. We seem to hear the breaking of nature's machinery in their joints, as they move across the stage. The God of monotheism was the reflection of the highest conception of moral worth, as it lived in the minds of its worshippers.

"The Hebrew prophets interpreted the universe in terms of humanity's aspirations. Hence I call them the founders of the religion of humanity. Hence we say that we must still move along the path which they first marked out, and continue and develop the tradition which they began. They believe that the ends of justice are too precious to be lost; that, if righteousness is not yet real in the world, it must be made real, and, hence, that there must be a power in the world which makes for righteousness.

"The attainment of the moral good does not depend on human efforts alone. The universal life on which ours is dependent must co-operate, and, hence, the right must be near the heart of things.

"The forms of the religion of Israel have become obsolete to many. The part assigned to this people in bringing about the better time to come is too great, too exclusive—national pride mingled as an alloy to the pure gold of moral perception; but the belief that that better time will come we owe primarily to them, and that is a belief which will not perish while hearts remain in which the desire for the perfect burns with inextinguishable fire.

"The question returns: 'How came the founders of the Hebrew religion to possess that intense faith which seems so impossible to many now?' By way of answer let me tell you of a scene which I once saw, a fancy only, but so vividly and clearly that it almost seemed as if it were real. I found myself one night in the interior of a great cathedral, dimly lighted, and a vast multitude filled the place. But perfect stillness reigned around. Not a sound was to be heard, not the rustling of a garment. When I looked more closely I saw the reason why this was so, for the people were all dead; spectres, not living men; and in the far distance I saw a priest with hands upraised in benediction; but he, too, was dead. And when I passed along this aisle I came to where a sumptuous catafalque was raised before the altar, and on it lay the fairest and queenliest form my eyes had ever seen; but she, too, was dead. Then a voice sounded through the great edifice, and, repeating the words of Jesus, it said: 'Let the dead bury their dead.' And then, for the first time, I fully understood the meaning of those words on which I had often pondered. For this queenly form was religion, and this vast multitude were her worshippers, and before mine eyes I saw the dead burying their dead. And then, too, I knew for a certainty that if but a few of these people could become alive, if they could touch her with their hands and communicate their life to her, she would rise up again in their midst and live. For she is dead because they are dead.

"Your religion is dead because you are dead. Prophets of the Hebrews had a living faith, because they themselves were morally alive. And thus alone shall we once more have a living faith, if we, too, become morally alive."

PAGE IS HELD FOR EXAMINATION.

His Wife Again Retracts the Charge of Murder She Made Against Him.

George W. Page, who was charged by his wife, Margaret, with administering morphine to Harry Williams on Oct. 25, which caused death twenty minutes later, was brought before Justice Burke, in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning for further examination. The case was adjourned until Tuesday.

Policeman Connolly of the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station told Justice Burke that he had visited the Coroners' office and found the death certificate of Williams, which stated that he had died from heart disease—the certificate being based upon the evidence of Page.

Williams's body was buried in Flatbush, which is outside of the jurisdiction of the Coroners of this city. Policeman Connolly was directed to the District Attorney's office, where he was told that if Mrs. Page would not make out a complaint against her husband he should do so himself, on the information and belief that a crime had been committed. This was done in court yesterday morning, Page being held in custody. His wife was sent to the House of Detention as a witness.

Page admitted to a reporter that he was in the habit of using morphine, and when brought into court yesterday he was in a very nervous condition, on account of being deprived of that stimulant. His eyes, which are very small and dark, shone like two black beads, while there was a very perceptible twitching about the mouth.

Mrs. Page was sworn and denied having said that she saw her husband give Williams two morphine pills.

"At the time of Williams's death," said she, "I was angry with my husband, and said to him that he must have given Harry a pill, but I did not see him give Williams any sort of medicine. Early one day Williams came home with a severe pain in his chest. I made him a cup of tea, but he could not drink it, and asked me for some milk, which I got for him.

"Previous to this he had been on a spree for two days and two nights, without having been to bed. His wife had died six months before and left him $200 insurance, and Harry did nothing but drink until it was all spent."

Page testified that Williams, on the day stated, was suffering from great pains in his lungs, and that to relieve him he had given him two phenacetine tablets, not pills, and that they were of but two grains each. The dose, he said, was not sufficient to hurt a child.

The District Attorney's office has been notified to be present to prosecute the case when it comes up again in the same court to-morrow morning.

BECOMES BLIND IF SHE EATS SWEETS.

A Remarkable Affliction of a Four-Year-Old Girl in Bath Beach.

Emma Zimmerman, a four-year-old girl of Bath Beach, which is now a part of the City of Brooklyn, has one of the strangest afflictions on record. The little one cannot eat anything sweet, like a piece of candy, or pie, or fruit, without becoming blind for three days.

Her remarkable complaint, it is said, has so far baffled the skill of the physicians. She is now under the care of a New-York specialist, but he has not been able, as yet, to give her any relief.

While playing with some of her little companions, three days ago, Emma ate a piece of candy, and as a result, a spell of blindness was brought on, from which she has not fully recovered. It was about a year ago that Emma's disease first manifested itself. She became suddenly blind, and then, after three days, as mysteriously recovered her sight.

Over her eyes came a filmy white covering that gradually increased in thickness, until it produced total blindness, after which it began to grow more transparent, and finally went away.

After the girl had been afflicted with several of these spells a specialist was engaged. He was at first at a utter loss to account for the disappearance of sight but by a series of experiments with food he demonstrated that sweetmeats were the exciting cause of the blindness.

Since then, although great care is exercised, Emma once in a while forgets the dire results that follow the eating of forbidden dainties, and pays the penalty of her rash thoughtlessness by losing her sight for seventy-two hours.

FOR A BIBLE INSTITUTE IN JAPAN.

Mrs. Chika Sakurai Seeking to Raise Funds in This Country.

Mrs. Chika Sakurai, the daughter of a former noble of Japan, is in New-York, seeking to raise funds for the establishment in Japan of an undenominational Bible institute, where the teachings of the Sacred Book shall be expounded to the Japanese women of the higher classes. Mrs. Sakurai is staying with Mrs. E. L. Demorest, 21 East Fifty-seventh Street.

Many prominent American and European women have interested themselves in Mrs. Sakurai's project, and Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, is Treasurer of the institute fund. Ten thousand dollars is needed to build the institute, and $10,000 more to maintain it for five years, by which time, it is said, the native Japanese Christians will be able to support it.

Mrs. Sakurai wears English clothes, except when she appears on the public platform in advocacy of the mission. Her father opposed the present Mikado, and was deprived of his property and titles. She married a Japanese naval officer, whom she converted to Christianity. He then left the navy, and, after taking a course of religious instruction, became preacher of a Presbyterian Church in Tokio.

Mrs. Sakurai was sent as a delegate to the World's Fair at Chicago by the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Japan. She will go to Cleveland, Ohio, next Thursday, to take part in the convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Enticed and Robbed by Peddlers.

Annie Kirby, a mulatto, twenty-two years old, who lives at 220 West Forty-seventh Street, was found by a policeman at 2:15 o'clock yesterday morning in front of 336 East Forty-eighth Street in a state of great excitement. She said that half an hour before she was passing the house, when Nicholas Masoky, who lives there, stopped her and said there was some one inside who wanted to see her.

Ascending to the second floor, four men suddenly rushed out of a room and dragged her inside. She was bound and gagged.

One of the men gashed her cheek with a razor and threatened to cut her throat if she made any outcry. The men then robbed her of $13.

The men left the room for a moment, and the girl managed to release her feet and escape. The policeman found four men, fully dressed, feigning sleep in an inner room. They were arrested. They said they were peddlers and gave their names as Peter Coldwater, James Granovitch, Relos Parpolis, and Nicholas Masoky. In the Yorkville Police Court they were held for examination.

Machinist Shultis's Icy Bath.

George W. Shultis, forty-eight years old, a machinist, of Kingston, N. Y., fell into the North River yesterday afternoon at the foot of Chambers Street. He was rescued from drowning by John Scanlon, a deck hand.

Shultis was boarding the ferryboat Susquehanna and missed his footing. Scanlon threw him a rope, and, with the aid of a ladder, succeeded in getting the shivering man to the bridge.

Policeman Patrick C. Scanlon of the Leonard Street Police Station walked Shultis hurriedly to the old Chambers Street Hospital, which has been abandoned.

He then took him to the new Hudson Street Hospital.

WOMEN WHO STUDY AT YALE

GREATER IN NUMBER THAN IN EITHER OF THE LAST TWO YEARS.

Excellent Instruments Made in the Psychological Workshop—A New Whist Club—Subjects for the Betts Essays—Needs of the Infirmary Suggested by a Supposed Case of Diphtheria—Secret Football Practice Is Not Approved.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 11.—The number of women who are taking the graduate courses in Yale this year is slightly in excess of that in either 1892 or 1893. The list is as follows:

Helen P. Little, Kansas Agricultural College; Alice E. Sawtelle, Colby University; Maud Hammond, Nebraska University; Blanche F. Ehring, Ohio Wesleyan University; Miriam W. S. Rogers, Smith College and Cornell; Edith S. Tufts, Wellesley; Clara M. Hitchcock, Elizabeth S. Dickerman, T. L. Smith, Mary Adele Allen, May A. Shute, Mattie A. Harris, Anna A. Cutler, and Susan D. Tew, Smith College; Caroline S. White, Mount Holyoke; Laura E. Lockwood, Kansas State University; Kate H. Claghorn, Bryn Mawr; Charlotte C. Barnum, Vassar; Sarah S. Whittlesey, Radcliffe; Mary W. Abbott, Vassar; Mary Graham, Wesleyan; Ellen Scott Davison, Wellesley; M. Louise Greene, Vassar; Clara R. Walker, Wellesley.

The workshop in connection with the Yale psychological laboratory has started on the task of raising the standard of instrument making in America. Several fine pieces of apparatus have been made for other universities, the workmanship being superior to that of any European psychological or physiological instrument maker, and equal to that of the best makers of physical instruments. The object of the Yale laboratory is to render it possible for all American psychological laboratories to obtain at home those nearest perfection. Orders have been received from Cornell and Clark Universities and the University of New-York.

The committee of the Yale University appointed to draw up resolutions on the death of Oliver Wendell Holmes has received the following letter:

"Boston, Oct. 31, 1894.—Gentlemen: I have received the copy of the resolutions adopted by the students of Yale University and forwarded by you. May I beg you to express for me the deep feeling with which I accept them? No honor which has been done to my father's memory has touched me more. My father's father was a son of Yale, and the kindness of the university has not stopped short of three generations. This mark of personal regard for my father adds my affection to my gratitude and binds me to Yale with a double bond. With high regards, sincerely yours, Oliver Wendell Holmes."

A whist club has been organized in the university, and the following officers have been elected: President—F. W. Thompson, '95; Secretary—B. H. Dwight, '95; Treasurer—E. W. Hobart, '95. A committee has been appointed to arrange for a whist tournament.

The subjects for essays for the Betts Prize, April 1, are as follows: (1) "Cowper's Letters," (2) "The Literary Standards of Bolleau and Pope," (3) "Oliver Wendell Holmes," (4) "John Knox and the Scotch Reformation," (5) "The Annexation of Texas," (6) "The Populist Party: Its Platform, Leaders, and the Interests It Represents." This prize is offered to the sophomore class for excellence in English composition, and is the income of a fund of $1,000 awarded annually to that member of the class who shall have exhibited the most meritorious work in the required compositions of the year and in a special essay on a prescribed subject.

About forty seniors and juniors attend the elective courses in the Yale Art School. Each course consists of four hours' work in painting for the seniors and in drawing for the juniors. Supplemental to this is a series of lectures by Prof. Weir on the principles and means of art. During the second term Prof. Hoppin will deliver a course of lectures, open to all members of the university, on the history of Greek art.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Yale University will observe the week of prayer which began to-day in Dwight Hall by a series of meetings. At the meeting this evening the address was delivered by the Rev. T. S. Hamlin, D. D., of Washington. A collection for the International Committee was taken up. College men to-day presented the work of the association at a number of meetings held in the city churches. Prayer meetings for all members of the university will be held during the week as follows: Tuesday night, subject, "Plain Living and High Thinking," leader, W. Sloane, '95; Thursday night, "Prayer and Personal Work," leader, R. C. Lobenstine; Friday night, "Obtaining the Holy Spirit," leader, T. F. Archbald, '96. Monday evening President Patton of Princeton will deliver the first of the Dwight Hall lectures, and the regular course of the Bible classes will occur on Wednesday evening.

The Buffalo Club has elected the following officers: President—T. B. Lockwood, '95; First Vice President—R. H. Thayer, Jr., '95; Second Vice President—T. M. Gowen, '96; Secretary—E. A. Sicard, '97; Treasurer—M. D. Eames, '98. The club will have a supper during the Winter term.

The musical society of the Divinity School has elected these officers: President—J. W. Rice, '95; Vice President—C. Young, '96; Secretary and Treasurer—A. T. Harrington, '97.

The college paper, The Yale News, has sounded a note of precaution during the last week. It says: "The announcement of what is supposed to be a case of diphtheria in one of the buildings of the Divinity School brings out once more the need of some provision at the Yale infirmary for contagious diseases. Early in last May money was raised to put up an addition for this purpose, but since then apparently no material action has been taken toward the erection of the building. The prospect of the spreading of some serious disease throughout the university is not pleasant to contemplate. Yet, owing to the difficulty of taking the necessary precautions in the present buildings, such an event is not unlikely to occur. On this account it is of the utmost importance that the plans formed last Spring should be carried to completion. Under present conditions the infirmary fails to cover a wide field of usefulness."

Ever since the secret practice of the 'Varsity eleven began, some of the college men have been chafing under the rule that keeps them from the field. Hundreds of men on the side lines attended the exhibition and the public games, and to be shut out now altogether is displeasing to these devoted followers of the football team. Communications have been published in the college papers protesting with the football management to open the gates at the Yale field for one day, at least, a week that the college element may have an opportunity to watch the practice. The importance of the secret practice is fully emphasized and appreciated by these complainants, but they point to the fact that Harvard has adopted some such scheme and it has been found feasible. Why not at Yale, the grieved ones ask.

The agitation for a Greek or a Latin play by Yale men has begun. A writer in one of the college journals makes this plea: "A question which has occurred from time to time to those connected with the different departments of the university, either instructors or students, but which has never yet been seriously agitated, is the presentation of a Greek or a Latin play in New-Haven under university auspices. Is it not time for Yale to undertake something of the sort? It would seem as though more than one circumstance pointed to an affirmative answer. Not only are the classical studies at Yale established at the present time upon a particularly broad and stable foundation, but the various members of our classical Faculty, without whose aid it would be idle to think of doing anything in the matter, would undoubtedly be willing to give their time and effort toward making the project a success. But the difficulties in the way are no greater among us than with others who have successfully overcome them, and, on the other hand, the results are such as to be more than warrant the outlay of time and labor.

"Not only would the individual students taking part gain a familiarity and acquaintance with some masterpiece of ancient literature that they could always cherish as an important element in their education, but we might reasonably expect in the university, and perhaps in the community at large, a quickening of interest in the classical studies and a far better appreciation of the real beauty of ancient literature. The matter is urgently recommended for consideration to our Greek and Latin Faculty, the Classical Club, and the whole body of graduates."

Application blanks for seats on the Yale stand at the Yale-Harvard game at Springfield Nov. 24 can be obtained at the Yale co-operative store. These blanks are for the exclusive use of Yale graduates and undergraduates. The price of the seats on this stand ranges from $1.50 to $2.50 apiece. In applying for seats the following conditions must be observed: On no account will more than three seats be allotted on any one application. Those wishing seats together must apply on separate blanks in the same envelope. No writing or marks of any kind should be put on the envelope marked "Application." These applications will be received at 30 Vanderbilt Street, New-Haven, Conn., until Nov. 14. No tickets will be sent out before Nov. 19, at which time those not allotted will be placed on public sale.

Tickets will be sent to graduates by registered mail if postage stamps to the amount of 12 cents are put on self-directed envelopes. Applications made otherwise than in exact conformity with these regulations will be disregarded. The management intend, if possible, to have one of the three middle sections of the stand reserved for the special accommodation of Yale undergraduates, and all who wish seats in this section will please note the fact on their application.

The Yale Classical Club is becoming quite popular. Its membership has increased since the opening of the last college term. This club was organised seven years ago under the name of the Greek Club. It was made up of Greek instructors in the college, who met Saturday evenings in Prof. Seymour's room for the informal reading of the Greek authors, which they were teaching to their classes. The attendance was then limited to a small number of professors, while from time to time a few graduates and divinity students would attend.

But as the work became more fully known and appreciated, the club kept extending its membership until the Winter of 1891-2, when a radical change was made. Instead of meeting in Prof. Seymour's rooms, the meetings were held in Old Chapel and came to include graduates and upper-class men who were interested in the classics, and also the Latin professors, a circumstance which led to the change of the name to the Classical Club. Since then the work has regularly taken the form of a reading in alternate weeks from some Greek or Latin author, followed by the reading of a paper unrestricted as to its length and subject. The most important advance made by the club the last two years has been the growth and enlargement of its library.

New quarters have been provided for the Political Science Club in White Hall, where it has a consulting library. This club was established eight years ago, and it meets fortnightly. It is intended for students, especially graduate students, in political economy and history. Papers on these subjects are read and discussed by the members. The plan this year has been adopted of dividing the field of current literature on political science among sections of the students who present the summaries of the leading books and magazine articles relating to the subject. At Friday night's meeting D. C. Abbot read a paper on the "Pullman Strike" and S. Peterson one on "Bimetallism and Silver."

WILL NOT DEBATE WITH GIRLS.

Proposed Contest Between Harvard and Boston University Off.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 11.—The chief topic of interest this week has been the controversy over the proposed debate with Boston University. It was thought at first that the matter was settled, and that the committee from Boston University would withdraw from its position demanding the admittance of the woman speakers. Second thought, however, told the committee that it had better stand loyally by the principles of its institution, and at the meeting last Monday it was formally voted that if Harvard wishes to debate with Boston University it must contest with any members selected by its debating society. This the Harvard Union has refused to do, and the debate is therefore off.

The popularity of Mr. Copeland's lectures last year was so great that the large lecture room in Sever Hall was filled every Monday evening by an audience composed entirely of students. In order to give the public an opportunity to hear Mr. Copeland this year he will give two preliminary talks, both of which will be open to the public. On Monday, Nov. 19, he will speak on Shakespeare's Rosalind, Viola, Beatrice, Imogen, and Portia. One week later, at the same hour, his subject will be "Tennyson and Browning." Mr. Copeland's regular course of lectures, open only to members of the university, begins on the first Tuesday in December, and will continue for seven successive Tuesdays, omitting the holiday mid-year periods.

Clubs at Harvard multiply rapidly. The latest is the Peripatetic Club, formed for the purpose of visiting the many scenes of historical and natural interest in and around Cambridge. The Board of Officers includes E. C. Ellis, L. S., President; D. Hunt, Jr., '97, Vice President; W. McKey, Treasurer; A. R. Wendel, '96, Secretary. C. M. Flandrau, '95, and W. McKittrick, '96, have been elected regular editors of The Lampoon.

The Harvard Rifles, under the command of Lieut. Wirt Robinson, United States Army, had their first field drill last week. The number of enlisted men is much smaller than was expected, but notwithstanding two platoons have been organized, one under the command of J. Boardman, L. S., and the other under H. Bancroft, '98.

The period of hour examinations is now at hand, and the undergraduates are going about with serious faces and heavy hearts. A rule of the Faculty requires a report of every student's standing in each course about the 10th of November, and, willing or not, the instructors must give some kind of test in order to determine the rank of their men. Various attempts have been made to abolish this rule, but all have been ineffectual. Many of the instructors, however, practically nullify it by neglecting to take account of the results of this first examination when making up the grade of the student for the whole year.

Prof. Goodale addressed the Botanical Club in the university museum last Monday evening, giving an interesting account of the founding of the museum by Louis Agassiz, and of its development and growth under Prof. Alexander Agassiz, son of the founder. At the next meeting of the club Prof. J. M. Peirce will address the members.

At the Executive Committee meeting of the Wendell Phillips Club last Monday it was voted to revise the membership list, including as active members only those who take an active part in the debates. One of the features of the club is the policy of electing representative public men to honorary membership. Last year fifteen honorary members were elected, and two of them, Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Gov. Greenhalge, delivered addresses. The list of honorary members includes William E. Russell, Senators Hoar and Lodge, William Lloyd Garrison, and the Rev. Edward Everett Hale. Carl Schurz and Mr. Theodore Roosevelt have just been elected.

The old gymnasium is being made into a workshop for the mechanical department of the Lawrence Scientific School.

The following officers of the Prohibition Club have been elected: President—W. W. Fisher, '95; Vice Presidents—J. A. Fairly, '95; P. E. B. Dapping, '96; Secretary and Treasurer—B. C. Auten, '97; Executive Committee—W. W. Fisher, '95; L. J. Johnson, and P. Day, '96.

The November number of The Harvard Monthly has just been issued, and contains "The Lodger," a long poem by Bliss Carman; a college story by C. M. Flandrau; "A Dialogue Between Euripides and Wordsworth," by J. T. Stickney; a criticism of Du Maurier, by H. C. Greene, and the first installment of a continued story by A. S. Pier.

Several accidents have lately occurred in the chemical laboratory. The latest to be injured is J. F. McJennett, a special student, whose hands and face were lacerated by the explosion of a glass vessel in which he was mixing chemicals.

Theodore Roosevelt addressed the Civil Service Reform Club in Sanders Theatre Friday evening.

The fifth ten of the Institute of 1770 have been taken out in the following order: J. B. Thompson, New-York; H. H. Kidder, Cambridge; H. Binney, Middletown, Conn.; F. G. Shaw, Boston; W. H. Sanders, Salem; W. S. Hobart, San Francisco; E. N. Fenno, Jr., Boston; J. H. Choate, Jr., New-York; J. H. Ricketson, Jr., Pittsburg, Penn.; K. Horton, Boston.

The registration at Radcliffe shows an increase over last year. There are now 275 students in the college, against 255 last year. The classes number 18 seniors, 28 juniors, 29 sophomores, and 40 freshmen, the rest being post-graduate and special students.

Miss Alice N. Lincoln addressed the Emmanuel Society last Tuesday afternoon on the subject of "Tenement Houses."

CORNELL MATTERS OF INTEREST.

An Interesting Course of Lectures on Finance Planned.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 11.—President Schurman has arranged for a series of lectures on money and banking by distinguished authorities. The first lecture of the series will be delivered on Nov. 16, by Horace White of The Evening Post.

The Cornell musical clubs have arranged with the clubs of Lehigh University for a joint concert to be given in the Lyceum Theatre here on the evening before the Thanksgiving Day game between Lehigh and Cornell.

The Cornell Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs have decided to make a tour during the Christmas vacation. They have planned the following itinerary: Monday, Dec. 24, Scranton, Penn.; Tuesday, Dec. 25, New-York; Wednesday, Dec. 26, Brooklyn; Thursday, Dec. 27, Washington; Friday, Dec. 28, Williamsport, Penn.; Saturday, Dec. 29, Pittsburg; Monday, Dec. 31, Cincinnati; Tuesday, Jan. 1, Toledo, Ohio; Wednesday, Jan. 2, Cleveland; Thursday, Jan. 3, Erie, Penn.; Friday, Jan. 4, Buffalo; Saturday, Jan. 5, Rochester. The clubs will travel in two parlor cars, especially fitted up for their use.

Military drill has always been required of underclassmen at Cornell, and for some years there has been, in addition to the large body of infantry, a small corps of artillery. This corps now consists of about twenty-five men, but it will be increased to at least double that number. The corps is to have two new field pieces, with all the modern improvements, and costing the Government, exclusive of the caissons, $5,000. The Government will also equip the artillerymen with sabres.

The first military hop of the year was given by the officers of the Cornell Battalion on Friday evening. The hop was preceded by a concert by the Cadet Band. The Military Hop Committee consists of Col. W. R. Eastman, Lieut. Col. J. R. Mellor, Majors F. A. Brueggeman, and H. P. Goodnow; Captains P. F. Jewett, R. F. Kelly, and G. K. Woodworth.

AT COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Plans for the New Buildings to be Placed on Exhibition.

At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees the plans for the new library prepared by McKim, Mead & White were accepted. This marks the beginning of a most important epoch in the history of Columbia College, for with their adoption the first steps of the preparation of the grounds at Morningside Heights for the reception of the buildings will take place. The Trustees also considered the plans of the Faculty, Science, and University Hall buildings, but took no definite action regarding them. A beautiful model of the library building has been placed in the room adjoining the Council Chamber. This, with the plans of the other buildings, will be shown at a public exhibition to be given next week. The Trustees have received a communication from the Alumni Association urging them to adopt dormitories.

The annual dinner of the alumni will be held at the Hotel Brunswick on the evening of Dec. 11.

The lectures which were given last Winter in co-operation with Cooper Union, and which met with such approval, will be continued this year. The lectures will be delivered in the great hall, and are open to the public, no tickets of admission being required. The first course will be given by Prof. Wilson Farrand, A. M., beginning on Dec. 4.

T. B. Peck, '97; W. A. Belden, '98; W. H. Fearing, '98; D. S. Hudson, '98; O. Lougaire, '98; W. B. Symms, '98; G. H. Striken, '98, and J. T. Williams, '98, have recently been initiated in the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. The Columbian Chapter of Phi Kappa Psi gave a dinner last Friday evening.

PRINCETON'S NEW CATALOGUE.

Men Who Have Obtained High Honors—A College Debate.

PRINCETON, Nov. 11.—The new catalogue is now finished, and will be distributed in the near future. Those men who have obtained high honors by virtue of their last year's work are shown. The first group men of junior, sophomore, and freshman classes are as follows:

Academic Juniors—H. D. Carpenter, J. T. Faris, R. D. Hatch, D. F. Platt, J. C. Sloane, W. Douglas Ward.

Academic Sophomores—L. H. Gray, E. B. Hodge, Jr., F. W. Loetscher, A. H. Lybyer, W. A. Mather, J. J. Moment, J. M. Trout, E. S. Worcester.

Academic Freshmen—F. N. Jessup, David Magie, Jr., A. M. Patterson, H. N. Russell, Nicholas Stahl.

Junior Honor Men, School of Science—B. S. Course, A. O. Parker, E. S. La Fetra, R. W. Bailey, H. M. Canby, C. E. Course, C. A. Poole.

Sophomore Honor Men, School of Science—B. S. Course, E. L. Ford, F. D. Parker, C. E. Course, William Bush, W. T. Lyle, L. L. Smith.

Freshman Honor Men, School of Science—Edwin Shortz, Jr., H. A. Harris, J. W. Ryle, A. W. Jamison, J. M. Townley, John De Gray.

The various prizes were awarded to the following men: Junior First Honor Scholar Gaining the Wood Scholarship, Value $150—J. T. Faris. Maclean Prize, Value $100—B. L. Hirshfield. Junior Orator Medals—First, Howard E. White; second, R. H. Carter; third, A. C. Imbrie; fourth, W. H. Butler. Dickinson Prize, Value $60—J. F. Crawford; honorable mention, W. M. Urban. Thomas B. Wanamaker English Prize—Henry A. McNulty. Class of '70 Junior English Prize, Anglo-Saxon—H. B. Master; English Literature—J. T. Faris. Special Prize in Histology—R. L. Wadhams. Sophomore Prize Men, Class of '61 English Prize—A. H. Lybyer; Francis Biddle Essay Prize—E. S. Worcester. Class of '70 English Prize—F. W. Loetscher; honorable mention, J. M. Trout. Stinnecke Scholar, Valued at $500 per year for Three Years—C. B. Bostwick. Freshman First Honor Prize—P. N. Jessup.

The prospects for a triangular debate between Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, to be held during the coming Winter, are bright. Communications have been sent to both Yale and Harvard by the American Whig and Cliosophic Societies of Princeton, and favorable replies have been received, and, if satisfactory conditions can be agreed upon, the debates will doubtless be held.

The Philadelphian Society has elected officers for the coming term. C. L. Candee, '95, is the new President; S. La Fetra, '95, Vice President; R. D. Hatch, '95, Treasurer; J. B. Cochran, '96, Recording Secretary; J. P. Erdman, '96, Corresponding Secretary; F. N. Jessup, '97, Librarian; C. Colwell, '97, and R. W. Brace, '96, Assistant Organist.

A new sectional organization is known as the Indiana Club. M. J. Winfield, '95, has been elected President, and F. E. Hoffman, '96, Secretary and Treasurer. The club has about thirty members.

It has been decided to hold the intercollegiate chess tournament at the Harvard School, in New-York City. The tournament will begin Dec. 26. Princeton's representatives will be chosen in the course of the next two weeks.

The Eastern New-York Club has organized with the following officers: President—R. L. Loughran, '95; Vice President—F. C. Bradner, '95; Secretary—J. A. Potter, '96; Treasurer—G. H. Waters, '96.

NEW-YORK CITY UNIVERSITY.

Work Progressing Rapidly on the New College Buildings.

The progress made upon the two main buildings on University Heights, namely, the Hall of Languages and the Chemical Laboratory, is a source of congratulation on the part of the Faculty and university authorities. The contractors having the work in charge are more than fulfilling their agreements in respect to time. Language Hall is about ready for occupancy. The furniture has not yet been placed in the various rooms, but this will be done during the present week. The students have been occupying the rooms connected with the gymnasium pending the completion of the building.

The following students compose the Editorial Board of The University Forum this year: Editor—J. J. Graham, '95; Managing Editor—N. W. Brown, '97; Associate Editors—C. C. Smith, '96; W. Beadley, '97; A. R. Beal, '98, and A. J. Selz, '98.

The Dramatic Club, encouraged by its success last Winter in the production of the burlesque "Nirvana; or, the Spook, the Sage, and the Sandwich," has decided to give a comedy this Winter at one of the Broadway theatres.

The junior class has elected the following officers: President—G. F. Sloan; Vice President—G. L. Matthews; Secretary—R. A. Parsons; Treasurer—C. M. Shipley; Historian—R. A. Greacen; Orator—W. A. Wheeler; Poet—S. A. Pretchard; Custodian—G. L. Whitney.

There are rumors about college of the formation of a senior secret society. In proportion to its size the university has more secret societies than almost any college in the East. The leading fraternity at the university is Psi Gamma Delta, but, owing to the liberality of its views regarding class elections and college politics in general, it is opposed by the other chapters at the university.

The Glee Club has reorganized, and rehearsals are being held at short intervals. Prof. John Dynely Prince has been chosen consulting director.

Rochester University Notes.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 11.—On Monday evening of this week Prof. George M. Forbes is to open a series of university extension lectures on "Money, Banking, and the Silver Question." His subjects will be: "Origin, Nature, and Functions of Money," "Value of Money, and, Its International Distribution," "Government Notes and Fiat Money," "Banknotes," "Bank Deposits and Bank Credit as Money," "Commercial Depressions and Panics," "International Money," "Quantity of Money a Nation Needs," "Bimetallism and Monometallism in the United States," and "The Silver Question in the United States." This course takes the place of the political economy course which was to have been given by ex-President Harrison E. Webster of Union College, who is ill. All of the university extension courses in Rochester are now under the patronage of the University of Rochester.

Another member of the Faculty, Prof. J. H. Gilmore, will open a course in American literature next Monday evening. His subject is "Who Reads an American Book?" "Outline Sketch of American Literature," "Rise of American Poetry—Bryant," "Whittier and Longfellow," "Minor Poets of the Early School," "James Russell Lowell," "Ralph Waldo Emerson," "Nathaniel Hawthorne," "Harbingers of a New School of American Poetry," and "Sidney Lanier."

The chapel orations of the senior class began on Friday, Rogers leading the list. The Faculty has recently decided that, in order to graduate, each student must deliver at least one.

Union College Happenings.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 11.—The twenty-first lecture of the Butterfield course was given in the chapel Friday by Edward Everett Hale. The subject was "Personal Reminiscences of Oliver Wendell Holmes."

Prof. James L. Patterson of the Hill School, Englewood, N. J., has been elected Professor of Mathematics. Prof. Patterson prepared all of the examples and exercises in the Wentworth series of mathematical works.

Forty-seven freshmen have been initiated into the ten fraternities. The Chi Psi and Alpha Delta Phi expect a chapter each next year.

A Dramatic Club has been organized among the students and is holding weekly rehearsals. It is an outgrowth of the college minstrel troupe that has for several years been a recognized institution.

The Musical Association, composed of the Mandolin and Glee Clubs, has settled down to work and holds weekly rehearsals. Manager Johnston has arranged for a trip among the principal places in the Mohawk Valley.

The first junior hop was given in the gymnasium Friday evening.

Wagner Lutheran College.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 11.—The Trustees of the Wagner Memorial Lutheran College, situated in this city, have elected the Rev. Dr. George H. Shodde of Columbus, Ohio, to serve as Director, principal executive officer, in place of the Rev. J. Stainhauser, who resigned to accept a pastorate at Allentown, Penn. Prof. Shodde is now connected with Capital College, at Columbus, and is a well-known German writer and educator. He studied at the University of Leipsic, and has the degree of Ph. D. from that famous institution. Last year the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania.

The Trustees elected

PROPOSED POSTAL CHANGES

REPORT OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL JONES.

A Law Needed to Protect Fourth-Class Postmasters from Boycotting —Legislation Required Also to Prevent the Misuse of the Franking Privilege by Members of Congress —A Suggestion as to Leaves of Absence for Clerks and Carriers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.—First Assistant Postmaster General Frank H. Jones of Illinois, who has supervision of the Divisions of Salaries and Allowances, Free Delivery, Post Office Supplies, Money-Order System, Dead-Letter Office, and Correspondence, has submitted his annual report for the year ended June 30 last to the Postmaster General. The report is a very interesting one, and covers the most important branches of the Postal Service.

Mr. Jones, reviewing his recommendation of last year as to the growing evil of boycotting Post Offices, says:

> The compensation of Postmasters at Post Offices of the fourth class consists mainly of the cancellation of postage stamps upon matter actually mailed at their offices. In many cases, owing to political differences, selfish motives of storekeepers, petty jealousies, or personal feeling from other causes, the compensation of Postmasters is seriously curtailed by collecting and mailing letters on the cars, or sending them to an adjoining Post Office for mailing, thereby depriving the fourth-class Postmaster of his cancellations, and consequently reducing his salary and depriving first and second class Postmasters of their sale of stamps, thereby reducing the receipts and office allowances. This is carried to a grievous extent in some communities, and is such an interference with the usual and regular disposition of the mails, as, in my judgment, calls for legislation by Congress.

Several bills were introduced during the past session of the present Congress calculated to correct this injustice, and to secure to Postmasters the business properly belonging to their offices, but I regret to say none of them were passed.

In view of the published charges that Congressmen abused their franking privileges in the last campaign, what Mr. Jones has to say on the subject is interesting. On this point he says:

> There seems to be some misapprehension among members of Congress as to the scope of the franking privilege, which has resulted in some Postmasters declining to send speeches or other matter presented for mailing, and this department has been called upon to give special instructions in such cases.
>
> Instead of the name being written or placed upon the envelopes by the hand stamp, it has been in some instances improperly printed thereon; the speeches therein contained have borne the advertisement of the printer, which formed no part of The Congressional Record, and, therefore, are subject to postage as third-class matter. In addition to this, some of the packages sent by mail under the frank of the member have been found after delivery to contain printed matter outside of The Congressional Record and public documents, and are, therefore, not frankable under the laws.
>
> The literature being sent under seal the department is, of course, unable to detect violations; it is only advised thereof after the matter has been delivered to and complaint made by the addressee. There is no penalty attached to the misuse of the franking privilege, hence no action can be taken by me further than to call the attention of the member to the matter.
>
> As this department is required to carry, without one cent of revenue, hundreds of tons of franked matter, additional limitations should be placed upon the use of the frank, or penalty of some kind imposed for its unlawful use, and I respectfully suggest that the attention of Congress be called to this matter for such action as it shall deem proper.

Mr. Jones recommends that Congress enact a law allowing Postmasters, in their discretion, by and with the consent of the Postmaster General, to suspend clerks, carriers, and other employes of Post Offices, not exceeding ten days without pay, for violations of rules and regulations. Under the present law a first offense means dismissal from the service. He also asks for legislation allowing clerks and carriers in the postal service who shall be disabled while performing their duties three months' leave of absence with pay.

He requests that the law in regard to the classification and salaries of clerks in the larger Post Offices be amended so as to make the maximum salaries larger for certain lines of clerical service, in order to command the highest order of clerical ability.

The report shows the total allowance for clerk hire to have been $8,970,331, and $5,719,900 on account of salaries to Postmasters at presidential offices, of which there were 3,402. The gross receipts of these offices were $58,685,025 for the year. New York has the largest number of Post Offices of any State, leading with 286, and Pennsylvania is second, with 248. Sixteen million dollars was appropriated on account of the Postmasters' salaries this year, and Mr. Jones estimates that $16,500,000 will be sufficient for the next fiscal year.

Speaking of the work of the department, Mr. Jones says:

> From information in possession of the department I believe that the Postal Department to-day is handling more by the mail than in any time in its history. There are now in existence 174 third-class offices whose gross receipts range from $6,500 to $8,000. In my opinion it is only fair to presume that a large number of these will enter the second-class (minimum $8,000) with the next readjustment of Post Office accounts, March 31, 1895.
>
> The publishing of lists of unclaimed letters in newspapers, resulting in New-York City in the delivery of 2½ per cent, which cost the department for every letter delivered approximately 40 cents, whereas ordinarily the revenue from the carriage of same would be but 2 cents. The results were not of sufficient benefit to warrant the expenditure. It is my belief that the bulletin-board system will answer every purpose.
>
> The report shows the number of free delivery offices to have been 610 and the gross receipts $45,801,210, a decrease of nearly $3,000,000 from the previous year.
>
> Mr. Jones suggests that the experimental free delivery in towns and villages be discontinued at the close of the current fiscal year. He says the proposed system of rural free delivery would result in great additional cost to the Government the first year, and he is not in favor of the scheme.

A Fund for the First Presbyterian Church.

The first practical step has been taken toward the establishment of an endowment fund for the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.

One of the ladies of the congregation, a member of one of the most prominent Presbyterian families in New-York, has presented to the Trustees a fund which will yield $4,000 per annum. She has given the money under such conditions that the annuity will be received in perpetuity by the church. The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield has been seeking for such a fund for some time to build up an endowment for his church.

Baptist Boys' Brigade Competition.

The young soldiers of the Baptist Boys' Brigade of this city will compete on Thanksgiving Day with the soldiers of the Baptist Boys' Brigade of Brooklyn in military drilling, singing, declamation, and athletic exercises. There are four regiments in the New-York Brigade and three regiments in the Brooklyn Brigade.

The competition will be held in the Clermont Avenue Rink, in Brooklyn. The proceeds are devoted to the purchase of a Summer camp on the seashore.

The boys of the New-York Brigade will form in City Hall Park and will march across the bridge and thence to the Rink.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...6:43 | Sun sets...4:45 | Moon sets...5:09

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	6:38	7:04	12:15	1:04
Governors Island	7:00	7:24	12:52	1:35
Hell Gate	8:53	9:17	2:20	3:03

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 13.

Havel, Bremen	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14.

Adriatic, Liverpool	.....	9:00 A. M.
Chester, Southampton	.....	11:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Venezuela, La Guayra	.....	1:00 P. M.
Waesland, Antwerp	.....	6:30 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 15.

Trinidad, Bermuda	.....	10:00 A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) Nov. 12.—Alliance, Colon, Nov. 4; Augusta Victoria, Genoa, Nov. 1; Chester, Southampton, Nov. 4; Eiffel Tower, St. Michael's, Nov. 1; Friesland, Antwerp, Nov. 8; Letimbro, Gibraltar, Oct. 27; Martello, Hull, Oct. 27; Nomadic, Liverpool, Nov. 2; Othello, Antwerp, Oct. 24; Richmond Hill, London, Oct. 25; Rugia, Naples, Nov. 2; Schiedam, Amsterdam, Oct. 27; Suevia, Hamburg, Oct. 28; Vega, Gibraltar, Oct. 25; Wells City, Swansea, Oct. 28; Yumuri, Havana, Nov. 8.

TUESDAY, Nov. 13.—Athos, Port Limon, Nov. 4; Veendam, Rotterdam, Oct. 31.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14.—Afghan Prince, St. Lucia, Nov. 3; Panama, Bordeaux, Nov. 1; Robina, Antwerp, Oct. 30; Teutonic, Liverpool, Nov. 7; Vigilancia, Havana, Nov. 10.

THURSDAY, Nov. 15.—Aller, Bremen, Nov. 6; Dresden, Bremen, Nov. 3; Elysia, Gibraltar, Oct. 30; Werkendam, Rotterdam, Nov. 8.

Arrived.—New-York, Sunday, Nov. 11.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New-Orleans Nov. 5, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Benefactor, Simmons, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Bandelon, from Havre Nov. 3, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived in Quarantine at 3:40 P. M. to-day.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Adriatic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool Oct. 31 and Queenstown Nov. 1, with mdse and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 5:09 A. M.

SS Afghan Prince, (Br., new, 3,260 tons,) Rosario, &c., Sept. 10, with mdse and passengers to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Freshfield, (Br.,) Fleming, Rosario, &c., Sept. 13, with mdse and passengers to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS City of Columbia, Jenney, West Point, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Vittoria, (Br.,) Pearson, Coatzacolcos Oct. 19, with mdse to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Lizzie Henderson, Willetts, Philadelphia, with mdse to J. C. Roberts.

SS Allianca, Crossman, Colon Nov. 4, with mdse and passengers to Stamford, Parry, Herron & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Delonclé, Havre Nov. 8, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 2:55 P. M.

Ship Agenor, (of Boston,) Shellens, Havre 38 ds, in ballast to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Ship Kensington, (of Greenock,) Miller, Pisagua 97 ds, with nitrate of soda to Hemingway & Brown—vessel to Bowring & Archibald.

Barkentine Daisy Reed, Mitchell, Darien, Ga., Oct. 31, with lumber to order—vessel to Swan & Son.

Bark Elmiranda, Duncan, Charleston Nov. 4, with lumber to order—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Bark Nicanor, (of Lunenburg, N. S.,) Wolfe, York's Island 17 ds, with salt to J. P. Robinson & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Robert S. Patterson, Tunnell, St. Jago Oct. 9. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 1 P. M.

Bark Clementina, (Ital.,) Porzio, Seville 53 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., W, moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Principia, for Leith and Dundee; Neptuno, for Montego Bay; Carib Prince, for Trinidad and Demerara; Spain, for London.

Ship Canara, for Dublin.

Bark Kestrel, for Santos.

Brig Margaret E. Dean, for Port au Prince.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, on or about Nov. 15, 1894, two fixed white tubular lantern lights will be established to form an open range for entering or leaving the river at the entrance from Portage Lake into the head of Portage River, Keweenaw Peninsula. The front, or northerly, light will be shown at a height of eight feet above the mean level of the lake, from a small, square, white lamphouse on a crib. In connection with the lamphouse there is a pyramidal day mark, of which the lower part is open and the upper sheathed, rising 25 feet above lake level. The rear, or southerly, light will be shown at a height of 8 feet above the mean level of the lake from a small, square, white lamphouse, on a crib, located about 1,050 feet S, 18° E, (S by E, ¾ E.) from the preceding. Bearing is true.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—SS Aurania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York to-day.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Malet, from New-York Oct. 30 for Hull, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Boothby, from New-York Oct. 27 for Mediterranean ports, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Rupe, from New-York Nov. 3, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Capt. Scheel, from New-York Oct. 27, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 17 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At 12 M for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Washington, (letters for Bluefields and Greytown must be directed "per Washington";) at *8 PM for Truxillo, per steamship S. Oteri, from New-Orleans; at *8 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Breakwater, from New-Orleans; at *8 PM for Santa Martha, and Cartagena, per steamship H. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Carthegenian, from Philadelphia, (letters must be directed "per Carthaginian";) at 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel, via Southampton and Bremen; at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Schiewig; at 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Hubert, via Para and Manaos, (letters for Barbados must be directed "per Hubert";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Barbados direct, per steamship Muriel; at 1 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship Foxhall, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 4:30 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Waesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Waesland";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Chester, via Southampton, (letters must be directed "per Chester";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela; (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Yucatan";) at *8 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship City of Dallas, from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Augusta Victoria, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam";) at *8 PM for Truxillo, per steamship Rover, from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Hiram, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Fernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Bellena, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Bellena";) at 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown; at 6 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeche, Chiapas Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Gussie, from New-Orleans.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Nov. *13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for Western Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. *8 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 8 and up to Dec. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 A.M., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1894.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.
From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.
American Line for Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $80 upward; II. Cabin, $35 upward.
Chester, Nov. 14, 11 AM | New-York, Nov. 21, 11 AM
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
Waesland, Nov. 14, 6½ AM. Friesland, No. 21, 12 noon
International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN.....Monday, Nov. 12
SEMINOLE.....Wednesday, Nov. 14
IROQUOIS.....Friday, Nov. 16
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Gt. So. Pri. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
P. G. Iger, Gen'l Agt., 379 Broadway, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.

10:40 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited, for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—Ex. Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. Harlem Short Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Suspension Bridge, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car passengers for Rochester carried on this train.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.

9:04 A. M. and 3:38 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

Wagner palace cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.

Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building; 942 Broadway, 285 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN D. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.

Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:

*3:30 A. M. Daily, local to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago; except Saturday for Toronto.

5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo. Carries sleeping-car passengers only.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping-car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.

In Effect Oct. 15, 1894.

9:30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M., Indianapolis 7:45 A. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:15 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 10:10, (Limited, Dining Car,) 11:00 A. M., 2:10, (Dining Car,) 3:20, (Congressional Limited, all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:00 A. M., 3:20, (Congressional Limited, all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

4:30 P. M.—Southern Railway Express, daily, Sleepers to Asheville, Tampa, Augusta, and New-Orleans; 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to Montgomery and Jacksonville.

5:00 P. M.—Daily for Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

For OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. 9:00 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Tampa, Jacksonville, Macon, and Charleston. 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville.

For ATLANTIC CITY and CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days, Through Buffet Parlor Car to Atlantic City.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days, Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. (Will not stop at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove on Sundays.)

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express: 6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, 11 A. M., 12:30, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, Express, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10 A. M., 2, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City, and the New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, J. R. WOOD, General Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)

Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.

Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10, 11:45, to Easton, A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, 7:15 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 7:15 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:00, 4:20, (5:38 to Red Bank,) 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Cape May, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:00, and 4:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:00 (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 172, 240, 943, 1,351 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 264 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET COACHES.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all Points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:20 next morning.

7:20 P. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars connects at Buffalo with train for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:35 P. M. next day.

9:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers. TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St., and 429 Broadway. Offices at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 96 West 125th St., 225 Columbus Av., 10:38 AM and 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.

WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, 20 minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled express for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, and Salamanca. Parlor car to Buffalo.

3:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.

6:30 P. M.—Solid train for Chicago, via Niagara Falls. Sleepers to Buffalo and Chicago.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining car.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 261, 273, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St., Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains.
TO BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily.

For CHICAGO, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.

For PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M., 12:15 night.

For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9 A. M., (11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 1:30, (3:00 P. M. ex. Sun.,) 5:00 P. M., (6:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 12:15 night. All trains run daily except 3:00 P. M. For NORFOLK, Bay Line, 1:30 P. M., ex. Sunday.

For NEW-ORLEANS, via Roanoke, Bristol, and Chattanooga, through Pullman Sleeping Car, 6:00 P. M. daily.

Ticket offices: 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 21 E. 14th St., 400 Grand St., N. Y.; 389, 344 Fulton St., 310 Washington St., Brooklyn; station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J.

New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave	By Way of	Due.
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	†New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	*New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
1:00 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*Willimantic & N. Y. & N. E.,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester	6:15 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.

†Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.

Return service same hours and by same route.

Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

7:00 A. M. daily for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations; connections, except Sunday, for POTTSVILLE and READING.

8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points; dining car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman parlor car to Wilkesbarre.

9:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

12:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. and B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD and intermediate stations.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

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